

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 138.—VOL. III.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1843.

PRICE 6d.

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE POINT OF VISION.

THE letter of our American correspondent, which will be found in our paper of to-day, and the article in the *Eclectic Review* on "the duty of dissenters in relation to the establishment," an extract from which we have given in another column, and the whole of which we commend to the serious perusal of our readers, suggest to us a topic worthy of a few passing remarks. It is matter of notoriety, that all subjects involving great and important interests, present themselves to the view of judgment and of conscience, according to the point of vision from which they are beheld. The father of a family, harassed with daily cares, influenced by numberless associations, affected by powerful but unsuspected partialities, sensitive to fears which others cannot appreciate, and filled with hopes which others cannot entertain, is, oftentimes, the most incompetent judge of the particular line of duty to be adopted, with a view to secure the permanent welfare of the whole. A bystander will frequently see more clearly what moves may be most advantageously made upon the chess-board, than a far better player who is himself taking part in the game. Great political movements are sometimes more accurately appreciated by distant spectators, or by succeeding generations, than by those who live in their very midst. We can better estimate the value of the Reformation, can more distinctly discern the obligations imposed upon religious men in those days, can more fully feel the force of their arguments, and more certainly detect the sophistry of their excuses, than could they whose hopes, fears, interests, prospects, were mixed up with the event. It is difficult to penetrate to a right conclusion through the thick underwood of private predilections and the entanglement of social alliances. It would seem, ordinarily, to be the work of one generation, to clear a path through their midst. They who do so—they who thus act as pioneers for the rest of the world—must usually content themselves with sore travail, and with many wounds, in order that others who succeed them may march with safety and honour along the path already prepared to their feet.

How clear, for example, are the views of all serious men in this country, as to the duty of Americans in reference to slavery! At what a cheap rate do we all hold the pretexts put forward for its continuance! How prompt we are to advise, to exhort, to censure, to denounce! They talk of peculiar circumstances as extenuating their crime—we will not admit the extenuation for a moment. They ask for time, that they may act with deliberation—we urge that in so palpable a matter of duty, deliberation is but a compromise with sin. O! the virtue of our indignation! the horror with which we contemplate the willing participation in this iniquity, of the various churches of the land! the astonishment we feel that ministers of the gospel should be found to abet the nuisance—or if not openly to abet it, yet to keep silence respecting it—or if they break silence, that their strains of condemnation are so measured! How men can be so blind, is to us an insoluble enigma—a mystery past any explanation, which may consist with the sincerity of their professions, or the reality of their faith. In respect to slavery, we see from the right point of vision.

The Americans, however, blind as many of them are to this subject, can look across the Atlantic, and espy somewhat in our very midst, which gives us but small uneasiness. They see in this country, not man, indeed, but truth, held in bondage. They look upon Christianity converted into a tool for political party, debased into a state-engine, used by "the powers that be" for the vilest and most oppressive ends. They witness as the result of this legislative and systematic perversion of spiritual institutions, arrogance and worldliness in the clergy, error in the church, infidelity among the masses, servility among nonconformists. They observe that here, the question of establishments occupies the same position as slavery does there. They notice that the very men who are so forward to rebuke American churches for their participation in sin, are the least ready to stir up British churches to a renunciation of evil—that their earnest addresses to their brethren abroad might be returned, merely modified to the occasion, to themselves at home. They see the hollowness of pretexts

which pass current here as valid reasons for inaction. They wonder at the blindness—they stand astounded at the treachery—which, in these realms, refuse to assert the prerogatives of Christ, and pour contempt upon every serious effort to overthrow a system of iniquity, more spiritual in its characteristics, but not less deadly in its results, than slavery in the United States. They, too, look upon this subject from the right point of vision.

Natural as all this is, it must be confessed that it is also deeply humiliating—and it is chiefly humiliating because it cannot be regarded as necessary. We may all, if we will be honest, look at the subject nearest home, in the right light. We would suggest it, therefore, as a most useful exercise, to transfer the views which we adopt, and the considerations which prevail with us, and the zeal which consumes us, and the honesty with which we judge, in reference to slavery in America, and the treatment of it by American ministers and churches—to the question of church establishments. They are very different things it is true—but that proves not that the line of duty which holds good with regard to the one, does not also hold good with respect to the other. Both are evils—evils of superlative magnitude—evils trespassing upon human rights, and upon divine commands—evils pernicious to men's temporal and eternal welfare—evils which good men cannot safely sanction, and which ministers of the gospel ought to be the last, by connivance, to uphold. We may wish that Americans saw their position and duty with our eyes. Were it not well for us to look upon ours with theirs."

### THE PROPOSED CONVENTION AND THE PATRIOT NEWSPAPER.

At length, after long silence, the *Patriot* has spoken its views respecting the projected anti-state-church convention. We shall give our readers the benefit of that paragraph in its leading article on Monday, which directly refers to this matter. The article itself is a sort of running comment upon a paper which appeared in the *Eclectic Review* for this month—a paper to which we have already adverted. The following is the passage:—

"The *Eclectic* reviewer, however, while taking this just view of the position and duty of dissenters, comes to the conclusion, that some new movement is to be desired for the separation of the church and the state; some 'solemn council'—some representative convention, composed of delegates from all parts of the kingdom, that may concert measures for overturning the establishment. 'The powerful and beneficial influence it might be made to exert, not, indeed, upon the supporters of state control in matters of religion, but upon dissenters themselves'—is his main reason for regarding such a scheme in a favourable light. We must confess our inability to reconcile the writer's conclusion with his foregoing remarks upon the state of opinion among dissenters themselves. We are persuaded that he does not do justice, indeed, to the earnest, conscientious feeling which prevails among our churches, upon the subject of the alliance of church and state. But, if matters be in the state he describes, a convention would but serve to exhibit our weakness and disunion. If 'dissenters have first to be prevailed upon to view the subject in its proper light,' how, in the name of common sense, could any convention of delegates represent opinions which have yet to be created, or impart right views by the weight of its moral authority? A council to settle opinions, we should have thought, ecclesiastical history might have taught any one to regard as an absurdity; and the unfortunate result of some recent experiments at *conventionising* might have taught the projectors of the scheme, that it would be far more likely to effect a separation of dissenters than a separation of church and state. Large assemblages of the kind are, for the purpose of deliberation or discussion, worse than unsuitable and useless. They may minister to excitement; they may give an imposing sanction to what has been previously determined; they may ratify, by popular assent, the proceedings of leaders or representatives; they may serve the purpose of a political demonstration of the public will; but they never can determine anything that has to be settled by argument or prudent counsel."

We need scarcely parry the thrusts which the *Patriot* here makes at the project of a convention; in truth, we are not sure whether they will not greatly tend to promote the object we have at heart. If we regret the tone of this article, we regret it chiefly as a too correct index, we fear, of the feeling existing among the London dissenters, or rather of that portion of them which has been accustomed to take the lead in matters affecting ecclesiastical intolerance. The writer in the *Eclectic*, as will be seen by our extract from the review, assigned his reasons for the judgment he pronounced upon the scheme. These reasons the

*Patriot* has entirely evaded—has combated others which he never put forward—and with singular unfairness has endeavoured, by a covert reference to the complete suffrage convention at Birmingham, to throw around it an air of ridicule and contempt. The course for the friends of that movement to pursue is now, we think, cleared of every obstacle. The time has arrived for them, since they cannot prevail upon others to accompany them, to proceed alone. They have paid a marked deference to the feelings of their London brethren. They have waited with unobtrusive patience for some decisive manifesto from that quarter. We are bound to say that reason has been evaded, and prudent forbearance has been treated with something like supercilious disregard. Let them therefore gird up their resolution, and appeal to the country. Let them nominate their provisional council, and issue their preliminary address. Let them take every step cautiously, in good spirit, but firmly; and there are not wanting in every part of the land, earnest spirits ready to second their efforts, and ill-disposed to give up a great and useful project, because frowned upon by self-constituted authorities.

THE BASSINGBOURNE BURIAL CASE.—This case came before Sir H. Jenner Fust, in the Arches court, on Thursday. It was a suit against Mr Mitchell, curate of that town, for refusing to bury the body of a child of dissenting parents in the churchyard of Basingbourne, in the diocese of Ely, from whence the case has come up to the Arches court, under letters of request. Against the validity of the citation, and the jurisdiction of this court, a protest has been entered; and as part only of the arguments upon which were heard to-day, but an outline of the facts is necessary. The defendant was applied to formally to bury the body of the child, on the 17th of February, 1840, and refused. The body was kept, either embalmed, or, as was expressed in the arguments, "made a mummy of," till the 6th of May, 1841, when a second application was made to the defendant to perform the burial service, and without success. A suit was commenced against the clergyman, and the point raised to-day in support of the protest was, if the proceedings were taken in time, the act noticed giving but two years for parties having a complaint, such as this alleged, to institute suits against clergymen. Drs Phillimore and Harding, in support of the protest, contended that the citation, upon the face of it, was *felo de se*. One complaint only was alleged, that of 1840; the second application being made for the interment of the same body. Her Majesty's advocate and Dr Addams were heard on the other side, and contended that the second refusal to bury the child revived the first offence, and that the suit had been commenced in due time. The learned judge took time to consider the points, as this was the first time the court was called upon to give a decision upon the question raised.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—We take the following extract, bearing on this subject, from an able and pungent tract, published at Leicester, entitled "An Address to our Churches; urging the necessity of seeking the separation of the Church, as by law established, from the State:—"

"To this (the separation of church and state) we must come—and the sooner the better for the church of God, and the liberties of British citizens; and the more decided and forcible the means the better. There is nothing remedial or corrective to be expected from her constitution nor from those in power with her; the remedy and the power to use it is with British citizens. It can be done by a deliberative assembly—it can be done by concentrating public opinion—men of truth and Christian principles, determined to expose, through all its ramifications, this systematised evil, will make themselves felt; and as we have suffered long from her unduly arrogated power, as those of her own community and those dissenting from her have suffered, it is time to meet, time to strike out some well-defined and certain plan for deliverance. Egregious mistakes we have made in thinking no evil where the evil has been grievous—hoping in charity where we should have strongly condemned—expecting sweets where the fountain was bitter. Men and citizens, Christianity is not superstition, neither is godliness gain; we must away to the work of cutting this gordian knot of unholy alliance. The world wants an example—the church of Christ needs an impetus—Englishmen may give it safely, and soon, if combined and harmonious—Christian congregations must stir themselves—ministers of the true church must lay aside their sectarianism, and begin in good earnest to work in common for common good."

THE NEW BISHOP.—Archdeacon Lonsdale has received an intimation of his selection for the vacant see of Lichfield. The appointment may be considered an average one. The archdeacon is one of the old high church school, but declares his decided hostility to tractarianism.

John Henry Davis,  
Grade Court, Fleet St.



## THE PROPOSED ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION AND THE PRESS.

(From the *Eclectic Review*.)

We have given some attention to the general proposition to which public attention has been specifically called by the above cited memorial. [The memorial with respect to the convention, from seventy-six dissenting ministers of the midland counties.] We have weighed, with an anxious desire for impartiality, the arguments in support of and against the holding of a convention, as a first step towards obtaining the church's freedom. Looking at the present position of dissenters, at the prominence into which recent events in the three kingdoms have pushed the question of establishments, at the objects proposed to be accomplished by the assembling of such a body, and at the powerful and beneficial influence it might be made to exert, not indeed upon the supporters of state control in matters of religion, but upon dissenters themselves, we cannot but regard the proposal in a favourable light. Cautiously and wisely reduced to practice, we believe it would be productive of no trivial amount of good. That a movement for the separation of the church from the state is to be desired, our foregoing observations will prove to be our decided conviction. Safety for themselves, concern for the souls of their fellow countrymen, regard to the progress of revealed truth, and allegiance to the Divine Head of the church, impose upon dissenters, at least in our judgment, the duty of taking up this subject with all seriousness of spirit and fixedness of determination. Some starting point they must needs have. A convention appears to us to be a rational one. If it be important for the body of nonconformists to enter upon so large and difficult an undertaking as the dissolution of the alliance between church and state involves, it seems natural to commence proceedings in solemn council, and to constitute, by the free suffrage of the dissenting community, a centre of influence to which all may look up with respect, and whose practical suggestions all would be disposed to entertain, if not to adopt. Such objections to this scheme as we have met with, and we confess they are but few, seem to us to carry with them no great weight, and to stand in the way of any movement in this direction, rather than of this mode of commencing one.

(Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.)

We earnestly solicit the attention of our readers to the resolutions which appear in our paper of to-day, emanating from the "Edinburgh Association for Promoting Voluntary Church Principles." The subjects referred to in these resolutions are of considerable importance. That an attempt will be made to pacify the people of Ireland, by proposing an endowment to the Roman catholic clergy, is more than likely; and if endowments are right—and if the state is justly entitled to grant them to any religious party whatever, certainly the Romish clergy in Ireland are just as much entitled to enjoy them as any other religious sect—whether episcopalian, presbyterian, or independent. But we deny the right of the state to grant an endowment, however small, to any party whatever, for religious purposes. We therefore feel peculiar pleasure in observing that the voluntaries are not satisfied with expressing disapprobation at the proposed endowment of the Roman catholics, but looking at the root of the evil, they have agreed to resolutions approving of the proposed Anti-state-church convention.

[The resolutions appear in our advertising columns.]

(From the *Vicar's Lantern*.)

For some weeks past the *Nonconformist*, an able and leading dissenting organ, has discussed in its columns the propriety of holding a national convention, to seek the separation of church and state. The proposition has elicited a prompt and warm response from many leading dissenters in various parts of the country, and in some few instances the proposed convention has been regarded as "at present inexpedient and calculated rather to retard than forward the object it seeks to accomplish." Comparatively few individuals are found possessed of sufficient moral courage to deviate from the beaten track of society, or to take such steps as may result in the disruption of old associations, and in bringing upon themselves the censure of those to whom their proceedings may be obnoxious. If, however, the connexion of church and state be an alliance detrimental to the interests of true religion, as we think all right-minded dissenters must admit, it behoves them seriously to consider whether or not some amount of culpability does not attach itself to their apathy, with regard to so important a movement as the one now contemplated. We trust the dissenters of this neighbourhood will be up and doing at this momentous period, and that they will give that calm and deliberate consideration to the question which its importance demands.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Wednesday Evening, October 18.

## FRIENDLY ADDRESSES.

The addresses and deputations in their united presentation have operated "like life from the dead," not only by a court of six hundred ministers and elders more immediately concerned, but with equal truth we can say, by the whole dissenting population of Scotland; and on no occasion, not even during what we are wont to call our "golden ages," has Scotland felt so convinced that something eventful is about to be set in motion for a more general extension, among all lands, "of pure and undefiled religion."

The distinctive names of those religious associations from whom the said addresses have come are—the Eastern Reformed Presbyterian synod, Ireland; associated churches of the Baptist denomination in the counties of Lancaster and Chester; General Association of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers in New Hampshire; Congregational union of Ireland; West Riding of Yorkshire association of baptist churches; the elders and members of the Western association of baptist churches; Welsh Calvinistic methodists; Board of Congregational ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster; the ministers, office-bearers, and members of Congregational churches, with other friends of religious freedom and Christian truth in

the county of Sussex; pastors and churches of the South Devon Congregational union; Baptist church worshipping in Lower Meeting-house, Amersham, Bucks; East Kent Baptist association; pastors in Congregational churches in North Wales; Somerset association of independent ministers; Midland association of baptists; pastors, deacons, and members of the church of Christ, of the independent denomination at Southampton; American Board of Missions, dated from Smyrna, and embracing Constantinople and Asia Minor; Assembly of the Congregational union of England and Wales; Staffordshire Congregational union, and the Synod of United Original Seceders, Scotland. And the deputations were from the church in Geneva; the Reformed Presbyterian synod, and the United Secession church, Scotland. We may also mention that others are understood to be in preparation.

Dr CHALMERS seemed quite overpowered with the new and extraordinary aspect of things which it portended when, within the last few months, there were put into his hands, as moderator of the free church, addresses and congratulations from churches to the above amount, of the very existence of some of them he had not previously heard. He thought every man, whose heart was in its right place, would be delighted with such movements. They were quite in his own favourite direction, because one and all of them are movements of convergency; or, in other words, movements which point in the first instance to union, and, as soon as possible and prudent, he trusted their landing place would be incorporated (cheers). Though not altogether new, at least they were very rare in the Christian world. The movements which have generally taken place within the interior of Christendom, have been those of divergency; or, in other words, movements which led to separations and splits innumerable [hear, hear]. He must say that he, for one, had felt exceedingly delighted with these communications. They congenialised much with his own wishes for union, and mutual good understanding on the part of all those who hold the Lord Jesus Christ as their head, and who love him in sincerity and in truth; and he must say that he considered it as infinitely more characteristic of the religion which we profess—the religion of peace and of charity—that, instead of each denomination standing elevated and apart upon its own hill, and frowning upon each other from their respective orbits, they should hold kindly and mutual converse, and see each other eye to eye, when they would discover to their mutual astonishment, if not how thoroughly, at least how substantially, they were at one. And after having remarked that all these communications were equally worthy of being read, the fear of encroaching upon their time would permit him only to read three; at the same time he suggested the propriety of appointing a committee for the purpose of tendering appropriate answers, and preparing the whole for publication. The three he read were those from the Eastern Reformed Presbyterian Synod, Ireland, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and the Board of Congregational ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster. He could not resist reading another which he received only yesterday, and on which the doctor seemed to place considerable value, coming, as it did, from a most respectable body of dissenters who claim the honour of descent from, and are the representatives of, the old nonconformists. Besides these he found he could not resist reading the resolution of the thirteenth general meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. In consequence of what these addresses and others he had examined contained, the doctor felt quite assured that were they meeting more frequently together, they would be quite astonished with the discovery how, if not thoroughly, at least substantially, they were at one with each other. As far as the essential doctrines of the gospel, or material questions of Christian doctrine are concerned, there could be no doubt they were at one; and though they were not at one upon a question which has been much agitated of late, and which (the doctor argued) is not a question of Christian doctrine at all, but of Christian economics (referring to the establishment principle); "and although the difference has come above board in the course of that correspondence, let them remember that it is not a difference which has in the least impaired the cordiality of the addresses to us, and therefore the same difference, although openly and honestly avowed on our part, should not the least impair the cordiality of the response to them" [cheers]. And if Christians would look more to the points on which they agreed, and less to the points on which they differed, he was confident they would find that the differences bear to the agreements no greater proportion than "the tithe," and "the mint," and "the anise," and "the cummin" of old bore to "the weightier matters of the law" [enthusiastic applause]. And therefore he did hope that these valuable documents, which would form a most interesting series for the perusal of any Christian reader, will, through the medium of some committee to be appointed, find their way every one of them into the periodicals and various publications of the free church. And he would just conclude with observing, that now is the time to rally round the common standard all that is pure and vital in protestantism, for now it is that they should have to make head against a new form and revival of anti-christ, whether in the form of popery, naked popery, or popery in disguise, even that anti-christ which threatens to shake a most withering mildew over the whole face of Christendom [loud and long continued cheering].

Dr CANDLISH, who spoke at considerable length, agreed in every sentiment uttered by his venerable father. Though with him he entirely agreed in his views regarding the principle of establishments, yet

he trusted that there would be no mistake as to the sentiments they held, as far as respects other bodies of evangelical Christians. His friends would bear him witness that he was the last person who would stand on the right assertion of the mere theory of establishments for the purpose of keeping up division or schism in the church [hear]. So far from it, it appeared to him that the distinct refusal of the states and kingdoms of this world to recognise the only principle on which we can consent to have the church established—their refusal to establish the church of Christ, while they recognised her freedom—leaves to us a very great degree of practical freedom, and a large measure of practical discretion as to the terms on which they should stand with other churches [hear]. Is the division and schism of the Christian church to be kept up by a question as to the duty of another party over whom we have no control? Shall that question which has become a mere theoretical question in the church of Christ, and which, so far as they could judge, seems destined to be a theoretical question till the time when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ—shall that question prevent cordial co-operation and harmony among themselves, and their united action in defence of their common protestantism against the common foe [great cheering]? Their intercourse with their friends in England will have much reference to two questions that seem destined to agitate the churches in England—the claims of popery on the one hand, and the claims of the church's independence on the other. They had seen, during the last year, how the claims of semi-popery, in regard to education, could unite the whole dissenting population of broad England. If this could be done by the claims of semi-popery, with regard to education, how much more would it be so by the claims of popery, with regard to the direct endowment of the damnable errors of that accursed system [cheers]. That, indeed, will be the signal for a rally—a union among the churches of the reformation, in this land, on these two great principles—that the church, whether established or not, must be wholly free; and popery is a system of antichristian superstition, to support which is sinful; on these two principles he had no doubt they could cordially unite with their dissenting brethren, and all true protestants, whether in England or Scotland; and these practical questions (the doctor never more truly said) will supersede and set aside altogether those theoretical and speculative opinions on which they might differ [cheers]. Having seconded the motion of Dr Chalmers, a committee was appointed accordingly.

## DEPUTATION FROM GENEVA.

Dr CÉSAR MALAN, having been missioned from the churches in Switzerland, of the evangelical faith, to present their warmest congratulations on the occasion of the second solemn convocation of the free church, this venerable servant of the Lord Jesus appeared very deeply affected throughout his whole address. Some twenty-five years ago, it will be recollected that Dr M. had made similar sacrifices as the free church of Scotland in behalf of essentially the same principles. To the church in Geneva the Scottish church had been early indebted for all that it valued in its evangelical doctrines and peculiar ecclesiastical polity. Towards each other, of course, they behaved to feel no ordinary sympathy. It will, therefore, be easily conceived with what mutual emotions these two parties, on such a solemn occasion, met. Coming, as that venerable father did, from the far remote land of Switzerland, to tell them that, notwithstanding all its mournful apostasies, there were still "a few who had not defiled their garments," and who took a deep interest in the evangelical religion of Scotland, and who had endured much tribulation and "spoiling of their goods," because they had faithfully preached the doctrine of our Saviour's divinity, and all that necessarily hangs on this great fundamental article of our faith, most welcome, indeed doubly welcome, was his visit. Under the most unfeigned congratulations, this good man, as soon as he could find utterance, told them that, when in Switzerland, but especially in Geneva, they heard of the movement among them, their prayers, and their iterated prayers, ascended on high that the free church of Scotland might be encouraged and strengthened in the path of duty. But, dear friends in the Lord (he went on and said), as we have passed through the same path twenty-five years ago, and have continued so from that period down to the present day—not, indeed, upon the same grand scale as you have done, for we are but a handful, you are the full sea—we know something of your trials; and it is because your servant, who is now speaking to you, has passed through the same trials that he ventures to address you, from the heart to the heart, a few words of counsel and of comfort. The Lord Jesus be glorified in the free presbyterian church of Scotland. At considerable length the venerable stranger accordingly called their attention more especially to their duty at this time:—first, faith; secondly, humility; and thirdly, courage. He trusted that they would ever preach the creed of the reformation, that Jesus is the Redeemer, and that justification is solely by faith in his blood. He trusted, also, they would beware of popery in the guise of formalism, which is encroaching in England, and also in poor Switzerland. Beware of Puseyism, which is popery. Besides, should they ever bear in mind that Christ's love for the church is more than their love for him, they would never fail in the grace of humility. Courage was also needed to keep the church in the right way, to be able to persevere amidst scorn and contempt, and make every requisite sacrifice which the cause of truth demanded. In some places they would find they had to "sow in tears," and see no earnest of their labours, and at times



may therefore think that God despises their work. Be persevering, be courageous, go on in the glorious work of the Lord; do not seek for success, rather seek for duty, which is far better. Beware of the spirit of popery, and of Arminianism, and be courageous unto the end. May the Lord and his Spirit direct your hearts into the love of God your Saviour, Amen [cheers].

Dr HENDERSON moved a vote of thanks, amidst great applause, to be given this venerable servant of God, when

The MODERATOR, in hailing his presence amongst them from afar and greeting him as a brother in Christ, said that, without flattery, he could state that the name of Dr Malan had long been known in this country, and throughout the world, as a man of enlarged faith, of genuine piety, and of deep devotedness to the cause of his Great Master. Tried as he, and those whom he represented, had been, as well as themselves, from the encroachments of the state, his testimony cheered, comforted, refreshed them, the more especially as amidst all his trials he had maintained a steadfast attachment towards the Lord Jesus Christ. If God's people cheer us by their wishes and prayers, these are of more importance in our estimation than all the praise of men. And having adverted in his wonted pathetic way to his gray hairs, to the inheritance assuredly ere long laid up in heaven for him, and how tenderly they should ever think of him, especially at a throne of grace, the good old servant of Jesus, when the Moderator closed his address, came forward and grasped his hand, a movement with which the whole audience were deeply affected—it was virtually the representatives of the free church of Scotland and the continental churches giving each other the right hand of fellowship. At the special request of Dr Malan, the Moderator employed Dr Mackellar to offer up prayers in his behalf. In this most appropriate way did the venerable stranger close the godlike mission on which he had come. Few who witnessed it will soon forget the happy impression.

#### DEPUTATION FROM THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Professor Lyndington, Paisley; Mr Graham, Wishawton; and Mr Nelson, Rothsay, ministers, constituted the deputation from the Reformed Presbyterian synod. They dwelt chiefly on the great principles thereby sanctioned—no longer could the ministers of Christ be cramped and fettered by the commands of men, the most serious obstacle, wherever existing, in the way of the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ; and also the honour which the movement, in the sacrifices made, had brought upon the Christian ministry. Thousands of pens charged with calumny were ready to pour forth fierce attacks against them; whereas the noble and determined conduct of the free church had put them all utterly to shame [loud applause]. And they would not be doing their duty if they did not offer them their most cordial congratulations, having done such a service to Christian truth and Christian character. The object of their address was, with all their heart, to encourage them to go on. We state the above merely as the substance of the speeches delivered on the occasion by the members of the deputation, who spoke long and eloquently, as we hasten to give an equally sparse outline almost of what occurred in a

#### DEPUTATION FROM THE UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

The members of this deputation were Professor Brown, Edinburgh; Mr Harper, Leith; Drs Heugh and King, Glasgow; and Mr Thomas Struthers, Hamilton, moderator of the synod; with James Peddie, W. S. Elder, &c., &c. They were most enthusiastically cheered on their entry. Dr Harper read the address, and which was obviously not behind any they had just heard in fraternal regard. One or two sentences, here and there, we shall quote—"In the emancipation from state control, achieved by you, none can rejoice more fervently than we. We cannot but wish you well, when we consider that your cause, in common with that which we maintain, is the cause of Christian liberty. Joyfully had they seen them take that final step, which conducted them forth from the church of your fathers, and which, leaving them unpatronised by the rulers of this world, lifted them at once to independence and to freedom." Inviting though we find it all, yet we can only find room for what follows:—"That you abide by the principle of church and state alliance, and we as much as ever disavow it, is a difference which cannot be justifiably permitted to estrange us, seeing that in doctrine, worship, and government, we are so much at one. On this subject we can speak the more freely, that the repudiation of the establishment principle has never been made by this synod a term of communion or of office. So far, indeed, as differences do exist, we must stand apart, when the principle on which we divide comes into view as a denominational feature; but how unfitting it were, that we should continue to speak and act in relation to each other, as if we were more anxious the world should know that there is one principle on which we differ, than that they should hear of the weightier matters of faith and salvation, in which, with soul and heart, we agree. With a cordiality which we shall not labour to express, do we anticipate the future course of your church to be one of advancement in reputation, and efficiency in numbers, purity, and strength. Freed from a yoke which your fathers submitted to with uneasiness, and which you could not bear, the world is before you, as the field to be occupied, as the kingdom to be won."

But we must, however otherwise inviting, stop our extracts with these excellent specimens. Mr Struthers, moderator, responded to all the cordiality expressed in the address towards the late movement in the free church, the more especially as the princi-

ples for which the disruption took place were the very principles for which the venerable fathers of the secession were ejected from the establishment. Dr Hugh, who spoke at great length, and with all his wonted ability and feeling, "was perfectly delighted with the extent of the disruption, and the number of ministers who have nobly led the way, and with the people of Scotland who have so nobly followed." Nothing could exceed his ardent wishes for their prosperity. Knowing them, as he did, he was sure it would prove a source of mighty consolation that "there were, at least, from seven to eight hundred other labourers, unconnected with the church you have left, most of them presbyterians like themselves, all, or nearly all, though differing in some usages, preaching that very gospel which you preach, and zealously labouring for its defence and propagation." In proceeding to record the mighty sacrifices the free church had made, and the honour in the sight of men therefore due to them, he might take occasion to note, that "from a spirit of stern exclusiveness, from harsh judgments and harsh words, proceeding from the lips of pride and intolerance, and from the efforts made by the holders of power and of wealth against the formation and security of our churches and the steadfastness of our friends, the older dissenters had met with no small annoyance. But he trusted that in such a good cause none would grudge them. He rejoiced that their minds had been turned towards union, the more especially as the body to which he had the honour to belong, at no period contemplated an enlightened and well-considered union as more desirable [cheers]. He would not, meanwhile, discuss the basis of this, but merely suggest that churches, in adopting for their motto, "Honesty and Charity," under the divine blessing, could not but do well—honesty as homage to the truth, and charity in their feelings and conduct towards each other. Which of them was more potent in its influence he would not say, but certain he was that in their scriptural sense they were inseparable. Bible honesty is not unkind, Bible charity is not dishonest. "Speaking the truth in love" applies to every appointed means of its utterance or defence [cheers]. Dr King referred to them all having the same motto—"Spirituality and Independence"—inscribed on their banners. Their good example had not terminated with their first grand act of self-denial; they were devising and carrying on the most comprehensive measures of Christian beneficence; and, as he felt now assured, were "determined to silence their voluntary boastings by quite transcending their voluntary exertions" [applause]. They were turning the practical part thereof to far better account. This should bestir his friends in good earnest, which he had every good reason for saying they were about to do, that they might "co-operate with the Free church in the dissipation of ignorance, the eradication of crime, the overthrow of a civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and the prevalence, throughout our land, of a free and pure, a spiritual and independent Christianity" [great applause]. Dr Brown never had occupied any situation in the course of his life in which he had felt himself more honoured, whether he referred to the body by whom, or the body to whom, he had been deputed. With all his heart he accorded with the congratulations given the Free church, by his fellow deputies; to which, however, he might truly add, that it was a difficult thing to convey to the minds of his brethren of the Free church anything like an adequate idea of the deep interest which the United Secession church had taken in their contentings. They regarded its ministers and people with admiration and cordial love. Next to their own body they had a place in their hearts, and with equal desire and confident hope did they look forward to the period, now not likely a distant period, when they would still be more closely united [loud applause]. In reference to the deputations just heard,

Dr MACKELLAR, in name of the Free church, felt persuaded that they could not only give them a response to their Christian kindness and courtesy, but they could also say to them that, humbly trusting God will not permit us to make, in any degree, a compromise or sacrifice of truth, they should yet hope that the time was not yet far distant when those circumstances which have so long kept us at a distance from each other, may in the Lord's goodness, and in the Lord's time, be removed and taken out of the way. Had they lived in the days when the venerable fathers of the secession were compelled to leave the communion of the establishment, the principles of truth and godliness they now held would have caused them to conceive it their duty to go out along with them. It cannot but be a cause of rejoicing that their friends, the successors of these excellent and worthy men, should have, of their own account, come to us, not renouncing their principles or sacrificing their views of the truth (this they would not wish them to do), but offering their testimony of approbation to what the Free church had, by the grace of God, been enabled to do, and expressing their kindly feelings toward them in the time of trouble. He trusted that all this intimated that a morning of great brightness was dawning upon these islands—and in the name of the whole assembly he would say that they gave its most sincere, honest, and cordial response to the kind and Christian sentiments which the preceding speaker had expressed; and in moving accordingly, he also moved that deputations be sent to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and Synod of the United Secession church, at their next meeting, in order to maintain with them a spirit of Christian charity and brotherhood; and which having been seconded by the Hon. Fox Maule, in a speech of the utmost good-will towards their bodies, seeing when "their people were left houseless, they were the first to take them in" [applause]: kindnesses which he

assured them they should never forget, while life and memory lasted.

The MODERATOR proceeded to close an interview which obviously indicated better times for their country and the world, thanking all the deputations most cordially for their congratulations, and which could not but impart the utmost gladness to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth.

#### THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AND THE FREE CHURCH.

—A lengthened correspondence, through the medium of the papers, has been going on between the Duke of Sutherland, Mr Crichton, Mr Robertson, and other parties. The latter gentleman, in his admirable letter inserted as an advertisement in the *Chronicle*, has put the matter in a most forcible light. The following is an extract:—

"The Duke of Sutherland cannot remain silent respecting the specific charge against himself, in reference to Mr M'Gillivray of Lairg, and his daughter, the widow who is adding confirmation and obtaining believers to their testimony against him—a testimony which, if not mistaken, has more disgrace in it than there is honour in all his peerages. But, sir, this, it is painful to add, is far from all. Even though the Duke wrote no such letter, more than enough is admitted, and I fear remains, to bring down upon him the frown of Europe. When he sat picking out the parts of my letter he deemed it best to deny, he omitted grave and serious statements which he cannot deny. He has not denied, and cannot deny, that, owing to his refusal to sell sites for churches, old ministers have to preach in the bleak, and wild, and heather-clad county of Sutherland, in the open air, in rain and snow, to congregations worshipping God either on the brow of a hill, or in the field, or under the shelter of a rock, or on the margin of the sea. It is not denied that the people thus treated are the sons of men who fought and bled, from sire to son, for the ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland, are clansmen who have a right to patriarchal rule, who not many years ago were cleared from farms they had held for centuries as children of the soil on the old Celtic tenures, tenures which, had Scotch legislation taken the course of Swiss legislation, would have given perpetuity to the people, and not to the chief. The Duke of Sutherland cannot deny that he has stretched his legal rights of property to the abrogation of their moral rights of conscience. He cannot deny that he is a unit, while they are twenty-four thousand. He is not the maker of the land, nor did he get it from the maker of it, to prohibit walls from being raised on it for the worship of God, according to the consciences of the population which cover it. According both to Christian and to philosophical principles, the right of property is a duty of stewardship for God and for society. However, neither on this nor any other doctrine of property, does it confer on the Duke of Sutherland a right to prevent the erection of places of worship by the inhabitants of a country of any sect whatever. If his conduct is at present legal, it is only so by an oversight of the legislature. His power will be taken from him immediately, but the memory of his conduct will remain all his days. The plea of deeming it his duty to keep up the Scotch establishment will not avail him. By the British constitution no man may keep up the sect he favours by infringing the liberties of thousands. Of the Duke of Sutherland, his people say, 'He ground us to beggary, and now he takes the gospel from us.' God forbid this sentence should be his historic epitaph!"

MORE PERSECUTION OF THE FREE CHURCH.—The Duke of Buccleuch, the second most extensive owner of territory in Scotland, we believe, to the Duke of Sutherland, has also adopted the exclusive practices of the latter towards the adherents of the Free church. In the parish of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, which contains a population of 3,030 persons, the Duke of Buccleuch is, it seems, the sole proprietor. He occupies none of the land himself, but has it let to tenants; yet such is the assumed power of the Scotch feudal lords, that according to the present interpretation of the law, not one of the duke's tenants dare permit the members of the Free church to assemble for the purpose of divine worship, on his ground. The members of that connexion in the parish referred to, could not obtain the purchase, feu, or lease of a scrap of ground on which to erect a place of worship. In this dilemma they betook themselves to a piece of useless bog, part of a moss which, from time immemorial, had been common for the parishioners to make peats from without charge. When they were denied a suitable spot, such as they were entitled to, the people of Canonbie thought they might at least get possession of this unwholesome swamp, without molestation; not, be it observed, for the purpose of erecting a church, but merely a temporary tent, in which they might perform their devotions, untainted by Erastian control, or the heartless assistance of a patron's nominee. But even this privilege was denied them; and scarcely had they commenced to spread their canvas covering over the rafters which they had set up, when a sheriff's interdict, granted at the instance of Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, was served on the leading members of the congregation, prohibiting them from proceeding further with the frail erection they had in progress for sheltering themselves from the storms of winter, during the holy vocations they wished to engage in.—*Glasgow Saturday Post*.

FREE CHURCH IN LONDON.—The following clergymen were appointed by the General Assembly to supply the vacant pulpits of the Free church in London for the next three months:—for November, Mr Alexander Stewart of Killin, and Mr William Grant, Wallacetown, Ayr; for December, Mr John Pollack of Baldernock, and Mr Donald Kennedy, Killearnan; for January, Mr James Munro of Rutherglen, and Mr George J. Duncan of Kirkpatrick, Durham.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

FREE CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—As an illustration of the effect which the free-trade in bibles has had in Scotland, we need only refer the reader to Mr Arnold's advertisement, which will be found in another column. We are informed by Mr



M'Phun that he has sold in retail no less number than between eight hundred and one thousand copies of these beautiful bibles within the last twelve months; and he assures us, that prior to the destruction of the monopoly, if he had sold fifty copies of this class throughout the year, he should have considered the sale to have been very great; indeed, he never sold fifty copies in the year.—*Glasgow Courier*.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—"A Sunday School Teacher" sends us the following interesting information:—"In anticipation of coming events, it behoves dissenters to be awake, and see that each other are well grounded in their principles, so that when the crisis approaches all nonconformists will be prepared to take their proper situation in the coming struggle. The congregation with which I am connected are taking up the matter as they should—they are commencing delivering out tracts relating to the subject, particularly those written by Mr Thorn, of Winchester, and distributing them well throughout our various little interests; we are also storing our library with works on the subject, and urging the congregation to read them; and our minister is going to deliver a course of week-night lectures on the subject; and by this means we think our people will be thoroughly grounded in their principles, and be dissenters from principle, not from convenience, as I fear too many of our noncons are. I trust the above remarks may induce other places to imitate our example, as I feel satisfied little progress in the way of separation of church and state will take place until dissenters are more enlightened themselves."

**THE HARPUR CHARITY AND DISSENTERS.**—A numerously attended meeting of the dissenters of Bedford was held last week to take into consideration the resolution passed by the Harpur Charity trustees:—"That the masters and assistants of the several schools of the charity, must and ought to be members of the church of England." About 600 persons were present; Isaac Elger, Esq., was called to the chair. Various ministers and laymen addressed the meeting. Amongst the former were Messrs J. Jukes, J. M'Kenzie, M.A.,—White, and W. Alliot. The resolutions carried were as follows:—

"That it is the inalienable and indefeasible right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and his exclusion from any office for exercising this right, is persecution, which is alike repugnant to the spirit of the British constitution, and opposed to the word of God.

"That the clauses of the act of parliament which refer to the English schools, are in perfect unison with the great principles affirmed by the first resolution; and do not authorise any sect to impose its creed upon the scholars, or to make its own opinions a test of qualification for the masters.

"That the meeting considers the late resolution of the trustees, respecting the appointment of a master, alike intolerant and unjust, and respectfully requests them to rescind it the earliest period the law will allow.

"That the mayor be requested to present the foregoing resolutions to the board of trustees."

At a meeting of the trustees of this charity in the first week in September, a resolution was passed to the effect that the schoolmasters must be churchmen; but the different bodies of nonconformists in the town not relishing this arbitrary and unjust decision, called a meeting of the inhabitants, at which several resolutions condemnatory of the proceedings of the trustees were unanimously passed, and the chairman was instructed to forward them to the mayor, that, as president of the board, he might present them at its next meeting. In the interval between the meeting of the inhabitants and the meeting of the trustees, the annual election of twelve new trustees came on; and such was the feeling which the intolerance of the high church party had created, that the liberals succeeded in carrying the election of nine out of the twelve; and the man who moved the obnoxious resolution (a clergyman) was at the bottom of the poll. As the liberals have now a majority at the board, it is expected that the obnoxious resolution will be rescinded.

**THE CHURCH.**—The *Record* states that 2,000 clergymen of the established church have signed the protest against Puseyism. This is about a sixth of the number of the English clergy.

**THE PUSEYITE QUARREL AT FALMOUTH.**—The quarrel between the curate and parishioners of Falmouth still continues. On Sunday, the 29th ult., the parish church was more than usually well filled with the expectation of a collision taking place. The curate, however, did not venture to carry his threats into execution, so that a large part of the congregation quitted the church unmolested, immediately on the close of the sermon.

The *Oxford Chronicle* states that Mr W. Sibthorp has addressed a letter to the president of Magdalen college, intimating his return to the English establishment, and soliciting re-election to his fellowship.

The fund now raising by the National society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established church throughout England and Wales, amounted, on the 27th October, to £115,116. A seventh list of contributors appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, announcing several thousands more.

**THE YEOMANRY.**—The Secretary of State has written to the lords-lieutenant of counties in the northern districts of England, directing the yeomanry corps to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at a short notice, on the requisition of Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, the general commandant of the northern districts of England. We suppose that this order has been given merely to provide for any contingency that may arise in case further troops should be required in Ireland.—*Halifax Guardian*.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I beg to be allowed, through the medium of your valuable journal, to appeal to the benevolent, on behalf of those unhappy females who, it appears, from the appalling statement made in your columns, are to be found, in a dreadfully diseased and destitute condition, in our parks. Surely, such miserable objects have strong claims upon our sympathy—they ought not to be left thus to perish. I am surprised that none of those benevolent individuals who have written to your morning contemporary (*The Times*) have particularly noticed their case, but have confined their remarks to the condition of merely destitute persons, with whom these wretched outcasts cannot be properly classed. For they need medical treatment to cure physical disease; and still more so, sound moral and religious instruction, to reclaim them from vicious habits, and, under the divine blessing, to heal the far greater malady of the soul. If, therefore, any good is to be done for them, it is evident, that it is highly necessary that they should be placed in some asylum expressly adapted to their case. Sending them to prison, even although it is true that there they will have proper medical treatment, will never effectually benefit them; for when the term of their imprisonment shall have expired, what will be before them but the same state of destitution, or a renewal of their former horrible mode of obtaining a subsistence? As the result of extensive acquaintance with the history and character of such persons, I venture to affirm, that but few, if any of them, would enter a union house after discharged from prison. This being the case, what alternative would they have? I again repeat, that there would be no course open for them but to return to a life of prostitution, for we cannot suppose that they could obtain employment; being without a character, no one would engage them.

There are institutions established in the metropolis purposely to receive, and by a proper course of instruction to reclaim, such degraded victims of vice; and were but these properly supported, there need be no such horrible accounts as we have recently read. I am well acquainted with one of these excellent societies, "The British Penitent Female Refuge," Cambridge Heath, Hackney, into which nearly 800 females have been admitted, the majority of whom have been restored to their friends, or placed in respectable situations. And I would suggest what, in my humble opinion, would be the best and simplest method of rescuing the miserable persons alluded to.

Let any individual, who may desire to interfere in their behalf, select one or more, and, in the first instance, obtain admission for them into one of our metropolitan hospitals, which might be easily done (a great number of such individuals are, I know, received into St Bartholomew's); and having thus placed them under medical care, ascertain from the committee of the institution named, upon what terms they could be received, after discharged from the hospital; and, I have reason to believe, that those gentlemen would do all in their power to meet the necessities of the case. Thus might provision be made, not only to afford them present relief, but to place them in an establishment where they would be brought under sound moral and religious instruction; trained to habits of industry, and ultimately restored to their friends, or placed in suitable situations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
HUMANITAS.

## LUKEWARM DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—It grieves me to find, from the perusal of your excellent journal, week after week, that there are some individuals, calling themselves nonconformists, who object to any aggressive movement being made on the state church. They profess to believe that the union of church and state is unscriptural in its nature, and injurious in its results; but at the same time, they are to remain quiet, and wait the period when an eruption will take place within the church, and when the union will be destroyed by churchmen themselves. "Oh," they say, "it is true the connexion between religion and civil authorities is to be broken, but it is none of our work; we must wait, the crisis will come in its due time." Now, it occurs to me, that it would be quite as reasonable for those individuals to oppose missionary societies—to object to aggressive movements being made on idolatry—and say, "Idolatry is sure to fall, but we have nothing to do but wait the crisis in patience." That the cases are similar no one can deny. Idolatry is believed to be injurious and wicked, and missionary societies are formed and supported for its destruction, and for the establishment of Christ's kingdom; the same men profess to believe that the church and state alliance is unscriptural, injurious, and wicked; yet, when it is proposed to destroy such union, and put the church of Christ perfectly free from worldly trammels, these men will not only withhold their own aid, but oppose the movement altogether. Where is their consistency? Do they not roll in the very depth of the mire of inconsistency? In my humble opinion, far better would it be for the cause of genuine nonconformity were such men in the bosom of the establishment; for it is evident, they "withhold the truth in unrighteousness." I am happy to inform you, that I have every reason to believe that out of the eighty and upwards congregational ministers in the six counties of North Wales, not half-a-dozen could be found, who do not heartily approve of the anti-state-church convention. Shame, then, on the dissenting aristocracy of London!

I am, sir, yours respectfully,  
A. B. C.

## THE SUFFRAGE MEASURED BY POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I heartily agree with those who think that universal suffrage is the normal law of the body politic—the rule which will prevail when political society is matured and perfect. But I hesitate to insist for its adoption in present circumstances, because I believe that the maturity and perfection of the body politic are, naturally, the result of the maturity of the social body in general; and that to place the forms of the state in the condition in which theoretically they ought to be, while the people, of which the state is the political organ, is very far from being correspondingly politically perfect, is not desirable

if it were possible; and, if it were desirable, not possible, except by a premature and injurious effort. In a politically perfect condition of society all men will be politicians; and to this the constitution will then naturally and necessarily shape itself, by devising means for ascertaining the opinion of all as to what should be the laws. For what is a constitution but a thing for ascertaining peaceably the will of the political agents? If it is unfit for this purpose, it is not useless merely, but a fertile source of evils. If it accomplishes it, it is as perfect as the thing called a constitution admits of being made.

Now, sir, it seems to me that the object of a sound practical statesman ought to be, to make the constitution of his own country an adequate organ of the political classes. I say not of every individual politician, but of all ranks, divisions, or masses of men who, whether from their wealth, their intelligence, or their numbers, are known and felt as constituting the active political force of the country. In aiming at this, a man goes along with the nature of the political body, and the rational necessity of the emergency. And so, if you could convince me that all the labouring classes in this country—not merely some in the manufacturing districts, not portions here and there, constituting exceptions to the political apathy in which the great mass of their brethren repose—if, I say, you could show me that the labouring classes, as a whole, were habitually politicians, then I would heartily join you in the present call for universal suffrage, and I would then promise you that our call would not be long unanswered; for if the labouring classes were politically active, they would be politically powerful; and that political authority (meaning, thereby, the legal title to rule) follows political power is a law as infallible in the moral world, as the law of gravitation is in the physical. The speedy concession of the suffrage to them would, in the case supposed, be necessary to the very existence of the state.

But, looking all around me, I see no signs of the great mass of the people being political agents. What is more to the purpose, the state does not feel them to be such. It feels no need of asking their advice and consent, in order to its legislation and administration being effective. It feels, on the contrary, that it can do without them; in other words, it finds no efficient political influence or force emanating from that quarter. They are a body of its subjects, but a body which is as yet without political life, and therefore not yet requiring to be admitted to the council, where the political agents meet, personally, or by representatives, to determine the measures of the state.

I do see, however, that there are many persons among the non-electors in this country, animated by that political intelligence and spirit, which makes a man a political energy or force. I see, moreover, that this body is so numerous and so zealous, that their being without the suffrage, as it compels them to resort to disorderly methods of declaring and enforcing their will, so it is the cause of unsuitable legislation and government, of general political weakness and turbulence, and of social unhappiness. I therefore advocate an extension of the suffrage, large enough to comprehend, within the constitution, the general body of such persons. Less than universal suffrage would effect this; I therefore advocate less, as being what is necessary, and, at present, all that is necessary to make our constitution as perfect as any constitution can be—that is, an adequate organ of the political force of the nation.

Observe, sir, that in giving or withholding the suffrage, I do not at all proceed upon the general intelligence of this class, and the non-intelligence of that. Whether intelligent or unintelligent, if men have the political spirit, they will be felt to be parts of the political force, and must, as such, be admitted sooner or later to political authority, in every country of which the government is one of law, and not a mere military despotism.

I am not at all moved to demand universal suffrage by the idea of every man having a right to take part in enacting the laws of a state. Every man has a right to good government. Having a right to the end, he has a right to the means; and, if his being consulted respecting the laws is necessary to good government, then it is other men's duty to consult him. But it is a preliminary condition of taking a man's opinion on any subject, that he has an opinion to give; and, in politics, it is further necessary that the opinionist have power to back his opinion. For in the body politic it is not mere opinion that prevails, but the opinion carrying with it the largest mass of what is the acting political force of the community. The opinion of one having no political power or force is, in politics, equivalent to no opinion at all. Hence there is just as little reason for a constitutional provision to take the votes of persons politically opinionless and inert, like multitudes of our working men, as there is for granting the suffrage to women and children, whose opinion (if they have one) counts as nothing, because its holders have naturally no political power (destitute as they are of that quality which is the essence of such power, I mean physical force), or as there is for a method of holding counsel with the dead rocks and the idle wind.

These sentiments might be defended and illustrated at length, but I trespass upon your time. For such reasons I am unable to take part in your efforts to gain universal suffrage. I do not know whether the subject has ever presented itself to your mind in the light I have endeavoured to place it. Probably it has, and that more clearly than to myself. If so, perhaps you might spend some paragraphs more unprofitably than in bringing it out of the obscurity in which I may have involved it.

In conclusion, allow me to ask whether you are quite sure that you advise a right moral course when you urge persons, who have accepted the electoral trust, to withhold their votes for the purpose, and with the effect, of producing the return of the worse of two men as the representative in parliament of the constituency of which they form part, and for whose acts they, to the extent of their ability to control them, became responsible when they became electors? I am, with much respect, yours,

PSEPHIDOPHOROS.

The colonial council of Point a Pitre have voted 2,000 francs to a slave—1,500 to purchase his freedom, and 500 to start him in his new career as a free man. The object of their bounty, during the destructive earthquake in the island, rescued a gentleman from impending death, and was offered a handsome reward for his humanity. "No, no," said the slave, "nothing for money to-day; all for the love of God." The council decreed his freedom.



## The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Nov. 6th, 1843.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union was held at the office, 37, Waterloo street, this afternoon—the President in the chair.

The minutes of the meetings since last quarterly meeting were confirmed.

Letters were read from several places, giving an encouraging account of the feeling which prevails on the subject of Mr Sharman Crawford's letter. The following is from the correspondent of the Union at Derby:—

"With reference to Mr Sharman Crawford's letter, I think the proposal it contains a peculiarly happy one. The past history of this country shows that by means of this policy concessions have been wrung from the most powerful and self-willed of England's monarchs. It will be useful in the hands of a small minority to procure a discussion of our grievances; but to get those grievances redressed, it will require that all classes of reformers be united in the adoption of the plan proposed. This they can do if they will, without compromising their respective principles. We must remember, however, that it may be made to further party as well as national interests; and while we afford our cordial support to the latter, the former should ever meet with our most uncompromising opposition, or the machinery of government, however good, would be liable to continued interruptions, which it requires no great foresight to see, might be productive of very serious effects. The Anti-corn-law League may perhaps hardly think it worth their while to second us in this policy, as their capital, their intelligence, and above all, their indomitable perseverance, renders a dissolution of parliament, and the final triumph of their principles, morally certain. But I think their leaders should be appealed to for their support in parliament, and their supporters for assistance out of it. This would be best and most effectually done by an address from the Council to the free traders; reminding them that when representation was co-equal with taxation, monopoly in all its forms was expressly declared by enactment after enactment, which still remain in our statute book, to be unconstitutional, and subversive of the subject's freedom; and showing, that as the basis of representation has been gradually narrowed from the time of Charles II., the ramifications of monopoly and other evils which they in common with ourselves deplore, have exactly in the same proportion become extended and established, until at last they became sanctioned by acts of parliament. This reasoning, borne out as it is by historical facts, would, I think, be productive of much good in procuring attention to our principles, if it does not induce the League to seek for their representatives men who are the advocates of complete suffrage as well as of free trade, and thus rendering their victory permanent as well as great. Commending these considerations to your attention."

The quarterly report was remitted to the executive committee to be published forthwith. Mr Beggs, of Nottingham, having completed his visit in the midland counties, the council have arranged to continue his services for a few weeks longer. He is to visit in the mean time Salisbury, and some other towns in that direction.

BEDFORD.—Mr H. Vincent lectured in this town on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st ult. The weather was singularly unfavourable, the rain descending in torrents during the whole of Mr V.'s visit; nevertheless the Castle rooms were attended by a numerous and respectable audience. Many of the most influential electors were present. F. E. Green, Esq., was called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer. Mr V.'s beautifully clear and eloquent address excited almost breathless attention, which was only interrupted by bursts of applause. The humour with which he delineated an aristocratic family "making a set" at some unfortunate constituency, and the fine burst of indignant eloquence with which he denounced the "monstrous mockery," had quite an electric effect, the audience rising simultaneously, and cheering for several minutes. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm his visit has occasioned here. It is in contemplation immediately to form a union. At the conclusion of Mr Vincent's lecture the second evening, three hearty cheers were given for him; and, on leaving the platform, he was literally besieged by persons crowding around to shake hands with him. Such feelings are strange in Bedford. The mind of its inhabitants has been cramped so long by local squabbles, and withered by corrupt influences, that some of its most intelligent inhabitants deemed that any attempts to make it arouse itself and shake off these stains would prove utterly fruitless. They have been disappointed, and the triumphant results of the above lectures have more than amply rewarded the exertions of those who bestirred themselves in the true cause.

NORTHAMPTON.—The municipal elections of the town of Northampton were in the hands of the complete suffrage party, and four candidates were ready for the poll; but intimidation and influence of the most potent character were tried to prevent them standing the election, and assurances of evil, the end of which no one could foresee, were threats fearful, and bugbears horrible enough to make the timid, and but newly-fledged disputants of popular right, shrink from the contest; so that, on the 1st of November, the association found all their men, whom they intended to uphold, expressing their hope that now they had retired (as their false friends wished), the Tories would surely be kept out of power. In this they were agreeably surprised and satisfied, so that there were four Whigs and two Tories returned. The suffragists were gratified by knowing that they held the majority, turning the scale by giving a majority of one and two in one ward, and leaving the Whigs in the same minority, in the ward where the Tories were returned, by not voting. These are proofs of their strength, and which, but for the retiring of their

candidates, must have issued in their success. In the midst of the confusion, riot, and debauch, where the Whigs were fighting the Tories by every species of bribery, and where good men—men professing godliness—were exhausting invention to bring up and retain debased, drunken, and obscene crowds—shouting and yelling at accessions to the unprincipled numbers, Henry Vincent arrived, and passing through the crowds, was made, by the sickening scenes of which he was there witness, to declare he would renew his exertions for the moral—the great moral principle of radical reform. On the night of Wednesday, he lectured to a respectable audience in the great room at the Peacock inn; and again, on Thursday evening. His lectures were peculiarly apt, spirited, and powerful, embracing the hopeful aspect of the world, which he characterised as but just receiving the tinges of the golden luminary of liberty, which, still ascending, would ultimately reach an altitude illuminating the whole. Thomas White, baptist minister, occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs J. Brown and Thomas Phillips, dissenting ministers, and several influential members of Christian churches, with some of the municipal authorities. The plaudits and responses to Mr V.'s touching and instructive remarks were long and loud.

BOSTON.—Mr Beggs of Nottingham is about to visit Boston, to deliver a lecture on the objects of the complete suffrage society. A requisition to the mayor for the use of the town hall, is in course of signature, and has already the names of nearly one hundred inhabitants. Wednesday evening next is the time when it is expected the lecture will be delivered.—*Stamford Mercury*.

TAUNTON.—The general monthly meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union of this town was held on Wednesday, at the Temperance hall. A large number of the members were present, and after the usual business, the address of the National association in reference to Mr S. Crawford's letter was read, and excited much approbation. The interference of the government in prohibiting public meetings in Ireland was also the subject of discussion, and a resolution was unanimously carried, of which the following is a copy:—"That this society expresses its deep sympathy with the wrongs of the Irish people, and strongly condemns the conduct of the government in suppressing their peaceable meetings, believing it to be a dangerous and unconstitutional infringement of the liberties of the people." Nine persons were elected members of the society.

THE MANCHESTER SOIREE.—We remind our readers of the soiree of the members and friends of complete suffrage, to be held on Wednesday evening, November 22nd. This meeting bids fair to be very numerous and respectfully attended, and to be a most interesting and important gathering. John Brooks, Esq., will preside. Amongst the guests who will be present we may mention the names of Joseph Sturge, Esq., Mr Thomas Spencer, Dr Bowring, and Mr Henry Vincent. T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P., Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., and several other most distinguished individuals are being invited to attend. The preparations making for this soiree are on a scale commensurate with the importance of the affair. The Wellington rooms, Peter street, have been engaged, and accommodation for 1500 persons will thus be provided. In case this amount of room is too limited, the Free Trade hall will no doubt be taken, so that no one may have to complain of being excluded. The known talents of the gentlemen who will address the meeting, and the increasing interest felt by all classes of the people in the great movement for popular enfranchisement, will no doubt secure an overwhelming attendance. We hope, nevertheless, that the meeting will answer a higher and nobler purpose than that of mere numerical display, and that it will be the means of making many converts to a cause so just and good.—*Manchester Times*.

LABOURS OF LEGISLATION.—The public general statutes, passed during the last session, were ninety-eight in number, and occupy 879 octavo pages of letterpress. To furnish some idea of the labours of legislation since the accession of William IV. (that is, from 1830 to 1843), we have prepared the following table:—

	Statutes.	Pages.
Wm IV., 1 and 2 .....	60	622
" 2 and 3 .....	127	1018
" 3 and 4 .....	106	1082
" 4 and 5 .....	96	561
" 5 and 6 .....	84	610
" 6 .....	117	1075
Victoria, 1 .....	91	515
" 1 and 2 .....	120	888
" 2 and 3 .....	97	715
" 3 and 4 .....	113	935
" 4 and 5 .....	61	439
" 5 .....	11	69
" 5 and 6 .....	123	1260
" 6 and 7 .....	98	878
Total .....	1,304	10,668

And with this vast mass—or maze—of legislation, the public is presumed, in law, to be thoroughly acquainted; although no pains are taken by the legislature to place its labours within reach of the poorer classes. Would it be asking too much of the representatives of the people to require that a copy of the statutes should be sent to every town council, board of guardians, parish vestry, and public library in the kingdom? One is almost tempted to suspect that parliament desires to entrap persons into the commission of offences, so little means are afforded the community of distinguishing right from wrong.—*Gateshead Observer*.

A subscription has been got up to relieve the sufferers by a severe hail storm in Oxfordshire, on the 9th August, which caused a loss estimated at £30,000. The Queen gives £100, Prince Albert £50.

## General News.

## FOREIGN.

## INDIA.

The overland mail from India has arrived, and brings important intelligence. The principal item of news from India is an insurrection at Lahore, and the murder of Shere Singh, his son Purtaub Singh, and all their families, on the 15th of September. The Sirdar Ajeet Singh is the perpetrator of this bloody tragedy. General Ventura and party attacked the murderer, but were defeated. The Rajah's body was cut up by Ajeet Singh, and his head placed on a spear. The Rajah's son was killed at the entrance of the town. The wives and children of the murdered victims fell a prey to the murderers, even to a child who was born on the day before. The crime was afterwards avenged by the assassination of Dhyen Singh by the actual murderer of the King.

A boy, who is said to be a son of Runjeet, now ten years old, has been placed on the throne, under the protection of the vizier, a son or brother of Dhyen Singh. This is a most important event, for it proves that the empire founded with so much labour by Runjeet is on the eve of dislocation.

Runjeet died in June, 1839; his son Kurruck succeeded. He died, and was followed by Nao Nehal Singh, who was killed at his father's funeral. Shere Singh succeeded, and he has been killed, and a child placed in his room, to become a victim in his turn.

As if it were in anticipation of the events of Lahore, a large army had been ordered by Lord Ellenborough to prepare to assemble on the banks of the Jumna. Orders were also issued to have a body of Bengal troops sent to occupy Scinde, from whence the Bombay troops were to be withdrawn; but doubts are now formed of the feasibility of that movement, as all the Bengal force will be requisite to protect the frontiers against the Sikhs. There are 16,000 men now in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier is at Kurrachee; the troops in Scinde are generally healthy, except the newly arrived ones at Sukkur that have come from Bengal.

Shere Mahommed is said to be in the hills near Candahar. Dost Mahommed, who rules at Cabul, seems desirous of being on friendly terms with the British government. It is thought he will attempt now to retake Peshawur from the Sikhs, and he may therefore come into collision with the British government, who are bound to protect Runjeet Singh's descendants.

The greatest interest is excited in India by the revolution in Lahore, which, it is expected, will terminate in placing that country, with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, under the dominion of Great Britain.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. Gwalior appears quiet for the moment, although there was great alarm created there when the intention of the supreme government to collect troops became known. Bundelkund is also at rest.

Lord Ellenborough remains at Barrackpore, whence he is expected to proceed soon to the north-western provinces. He is still abused by a large portion of the Indian press. Sir Hugh Gough has taken the command of the army. The monsoon has been eminently favourable to the agricultural products of the country.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Boston, Oct. 16, 1843.

The sailing of the steamer to-day reminds me of my promise to write you occasionally of affairs in this country. Of politics I have little at present to communicate. The two great parties, the Whig and Democratic, so called, are still, as for some time past, essentially at odds among themselves; the Whigs, distracted by the conflicting claims for the presidency, of Clay, Webster, &c., and the Democrats, equally, if not more divided, between the claims of Van Buren, Calhoun, &c.; and the divisions of both aggravated by the movements of President Tyler, who, by turns, has courted both, but identified himself with neither, being seemingly intent upon embarrassing them, that he may the more effectually, out of their dissensions, create a new party for himself. In neither of the great parties have these conflicting interests come yet to a decisive and final rupture; and both are looking forward to a general national convention, where their respective differences, as they hope, will be harmonised, or if not, the question will be finally settled that harmony is not to be had. The expectation among some leading Whigs in this city is, that Clay will be put in nomination for the presidency, and Webster for the vice-presidency; and as the Whigs have just carried Maryland and Georgia, in the recent state elections, and are in high glee about it, they think that with such a nomination they can "sweep the board." This is a Whig opinion, not mine. How differences will be adjusted in the other party it is impossible to conjecture. Were it not that Van Buren is really a political "magician," and always has carried his points hitherto, I should think it clear that Calhoun would get the nomination for the presidency. As it is, we must wait and see. Meanwhile the great men of both parties are attending dinners, making speeches, &c., &c., in different parts of the country, and events and influences are rapidly maturing for adjustments of some sort, that shall be distinct and final.

The Liberty party, as I wrote you in my last, is getting on finely. In ten of the free states, for illustration, the progress of the vote for the last three years has been as follows:—in 1840, 6,764; in 1841, 20,688; and in 1842, 33,394. In this state (Massa-



chusets), the vote was 1,415, in 1840; 3,722, in 1841; and 6,452, in 1842. This year we shall have over 10,000 in this state, and a corresponding increase in other states. A number of able and influential men who have hitherto doubted the wisdom of a distinct party, and in some cases opposed it, have this season joined us. Lewis Tappan, of New York city, and the Hon. S. M. Gates, formerly a whig, and lately a member of Congress, are among them. Mr Birney, the nominee for the presidency, who resides in Michigan, is now on a visit to the East; and tomorrow evening is to address a public meeting in the old "cradle of liberty," Faneuil hall. Our friends are in fine spirits, and our prospects were never brighter.

I am rejoiced at the evidences the last arrivals from you give of a decisive movement on the question of the establishment. Let me give you one fact on behalf of voluntarism. When I was in Scotland, it was deemed quite a marvel that the 1,200 churches of the establishment should raise in one year something like £25,000, or about 125,000 dollars, for all five of the "great schemes." From the minutes of the last general association of congregational ministers in this state, it appears that the whole number of congregational churches in the state is 405. Of these, nearly one-fourth I know to be small and feeble, many of them actually receiving aid from the Home Missionary society. Yet these 400 churches contributed the last year to the single cause of foreign missions 74,000 dollars, or about £15,000. To which add the amount of their contributions to other "great schemes," the items of which I will give you at some future time, and it will be found that the 400 voluntary, and comparatively poor, churches of this single state, gave more in one year to the objects of general Christian benevolence, than the whole Scotch establishment in its palmiest days.

You have already seen what mischief Puseyism is making, or attempting, among the protestant missions at the East. It is a great question; and the more I think of it, and see of its developments, the more I am persuaded that, in its twofold elements of ritualism and state-churchism, it is to be the great question of the age, the world over; and that, of the two, the question concerning the last element is to be by no means the least. The reformers did good service in assailing the ritualism of the papacy, but when they left its state-churchism untouched, and even adopted it as a thing of their own, they left and retained the worst of its elements—that element which has ever been the stimulus, source, and sting of persecution—that, which at this moment upholds all the superstitions and idolatries of the earth, Christian and pagan, and does more than all else to hinder the gospel from going as free as the air everywhere, and coming into fair and equal conflict with sin and superstition in every form—that which plunders men's pockets in England, exiles men's persons in Sweden, takes men's lives in Constantinople, and compels even dissenting mission boards, in your country and in ours, to conduct all their missions on the principle, wherever they plant a mission, of asking the civil power's permission, thereby admitting its right to say "No;" yielding the principle of a state religion, and standing no longer on the simple authority of their Master—"Go ye into all the world," &c.; the principle, in fine, that has brought and is bringing the ritualism of papacy back into the bosom of protestantism itself, and is yet to compel us to fight the battles of the reformation over again. Dr Anderson, one of the secretaries of the American Board of Missions, and Dr Hawes, pastor of one of the churches in Hartford, Connecticut, have just sailed from this port, on a visit to the American missions in Syria and the Mediterranean, that they may see for themselves what is the general condition of those missions, and have personal knowledge and observation of the machinations of English Puseyism, and its kindred ritualism of the Greek and Armenian churches.

We have had some impressive developments of Puseyism in this country, quite recently. Some time the last summer, as you have seen, I suppose, Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, in the face of a protest signed by two of his clergy, who were on the committee of examination, ordained a young man, who declared frankly that he "deemed the difference between episcopacy and Rome such as embraced no points of faith—doubted whether the church of Rome or the Anglican church were the more pure—considered the reformation from Rome unjustifiable, and followed by grievous and lamentable results, though not without others of an opposite character—was not prepared to pronounce the doctrine of transubstantiation an absurd or impossible doctrine—did not object to the Romish doctrine of purgatory, as defined by the Council of Trent—believed that the state of the soul after death, was one

it could be benefited by the prayers of the living; that the sacrifice of the altar—regarded the Mass as a severe act of discipline; that the invocation of saints, &c., &c., created no small stir in the bosom of the "visible church" of that state, and that the whole of the convention of the church in all the states, to be held during the year, the bishop played the pope admirably, and his Puseyite supporters carried everything their own way. The details, if I give them to you at all, I must reserve for my next.

After very protracted preliminary sessions, the Cortes, though said to be still deficient in their numbers, were formally constituted on the 26th; when the Ministers made a declaration of the necessity for

declaring the Queen's majority. Their address comprises an apology for their own assumption of power in the interval before the meeting of the Cortes, "in compliance with the explicit and all-powerful will of the nation;" and it is remarkable only for its self-praise of Ministers, and for the turgidity and puerility of its style. The project of law for sanctioning the Queen's majority had been referred to committees. On the 30th M. Martinez de la Rosa presented to the Chamber of Deputies the report relative to the Queen's majority, approving of the declaration. It was well received by the House.

The widow of Count de Belascoain, the traitor Diego Leon, had been named lady of honour to the ex-Queen Regent Christina, who is now making preparations for her departure from Paris to Madrid. The correspondent of the *Times*, under date Oct. 28th, gives the following important information:—

"Serious news has arrived here to-day from Galicia and from England, or rather (looking to cause and effect) from England *via* Galicia. We learn that a Spanish committee, sitting in London, has organized a plan of re-action in favour of the Central Junta and of Espartero, or (to speak with precision) to overthrow the present Provisional Government. The first step has already been taken boldly, judiciously, and successfully at Vigo, where General Iriarte landed from the Peninsular steamer; and where a *pronunciamiento* was made on the 23d inst., and maintained after a sharp firing with the Provincial Regiment of Lugo, which attempted to take 'the rebellious Ayuntamiento' prisoners, but was repulsed with loss, and their colonel wounded, from the position in which the Centralistas had fortified themselves. This event has caused a great sensation in Madrid, and the Centralistas here have again taken courage. I am assured that a general at present in this city is prepared to leave to-morrow to take the command at Vigo, where it is said that money has already arrived, and whither the 'disaffected' of Old Castle, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, and the outlaws in Portugal, are already hastening, as to 'a rallying point where they cannot be cut off, and where they are always sure of a retreat to England at the worst.' At present their hopes are high, and, instead of contemplating an escape seaward, they are in strong expectation of supplies from that quarter."

A letter from Bayonne states that Concha cannonaded Saragossa on the 23d and 24th; that on the 24th the municipality came out and proceeded to Concha's head-quarters, to arrange, if possible, terms of surrender. On the 28th Saragossa surrendered to Concha, who entered the city with his troops. The following are the terms of the capitulation:—

"Art. 1. Saragossa recognises the Provisional Government of the nation, and re-enters into the regular position which it occupied on the 17th of September.

"Art. 2. The national militia retains its arms, and shall be organized according to law.

"Art. 3. The officers of the regular army will receive their absolute dismissal, and passports to enable them to go wherever they choose to settle in the quality of private citizens.

"Art. 4. The soldiers will be distributed among the different regiments of the army.

"Art. 5. No one will be prosecuted for the late political events, but the jurisdiction of the tribunals will continue in force in regard to criminal offences.

"Art. 6. The society which took upon itself the title of junta, the provincial deputation, and the ayuntamiento, will be replaced by that which was in force on the 17th of September.

"Art. 7. All the corps formed at Saragossa, whether of military or citizens, are dissolved from this day. They shall surrender their arms and accoutrements within the space of twelve hours.

"Art. 8. An account will be given of the money expended without orders."

The insurrection at Leon had been suppressed, the Queen's troops having entered the town by a capitulation, through which the leaders of the insurgents and officers of the army were allowed to disperse themselves over the country. The Government had despatched a courier to Leon, with orders to the troops stationed there to march immediately to Galicia, where the insurrection was gaining ground. A letter from Algeiras, quoted by the *Castellano*, announces the arrival of General Noguera, former Minister of War of Espartero, at Gibraltar.

There is still nothing decisive from Barcelona. The siege of Girona by Prim still continued, but with doubtful success; for not only had he been obliged to send to Barcelona for reinforcements, but had lost a number of men in killed and wounded in endeavouring to carry the citadel by assault. The bombardment of Barcelona had in some measure ceased for the present. In one day General Sanz threw more shot and shell into the city than all Van Halen's bombardments put together. The captain-general had received considerable reinforcements, and was expected soon to adopt active measures against the insurgents. Notwithstanding the close blockade, a merchant vessel, under British colours, on the night of the 27th, succeeded in landing a quantity of military stores for the use of the insurgents.

## FRANCE.

*La Réforme* states, that the Ministers have determined, after the budget shall have been voted, to demand a dotation for the future Regent, and to make it a Cabinet question. Should the Chamber not grant the demand the Ministers are determined to resign in a body, and are pledged not to take office in any future Cabinet. MM. Teste and Duchatel, of whom there were some doubts, are said to have made the same engagement as their colleagues.

The *Moniteur* announces, that on the 2d and 3d inst. the Rhone and the Durance rivers were fearfully swollen by the heavy rains of the preceding days. "At Avignon," it says, "the water was only 1 metre 45 centimetres above the flood of 1840. At Beaune, whether the water had reached the height paired in all haste, the Rhone mark. The last tele-

graphic despatch, dated the 4th inst., eight o'clock in the morning, announces, however, that the waters were subsiding, but the weather still continued uncertain."

The Parisian journal *La France* has been seized for an article instituting a comparison between the circumstances under which the Duc de Bordeaux has come, and the Duc de Nemours is about to come, to England. The article is said to be from the pen of one of the most distinguished, as he is one of the noblest, men of France; and the journal, on its approaching trial, will be defended by M. Berryer.

The *Times* of Tuesday says:—"It is hardly necessary to direct the serious attention of our readers (that of our Government, it must be taken for granted, is rivetted on the matter) to a summary of an article in *La Presse* of Sunday, which demonstrates the immense progress made towards the construction of a steam navy by France, and which, the writer contends, is now equal to that of any power in Europe—meaning, of course, Great Britain."

## GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 16th ult. state that Major-General Colocotroni has been exiled on account of some unguarded language which he had used in a conversation with officers of the army. During the night of the false alert, created in the palace by the report that an attack was contemplated upon it by the troops, Colocotroni, instead of applying to the military governor, Kaleri, proceeded directly to the barracks to ascertain the truth of the report. Kaleri, having been informed of the fact, reproached him for his conduct, and addressed a report on the subject to the Government, who notified to Colocotroni that they would see him with pleasure absent himself from the country for some time. The latter took the hint, and set out on the next day for the Piræus, where he embarked for Trieste. On his reaching Patras he was hooted and insulted by the people.

The *Observateur Grec* of the 19th ult. contains a declaration of the Council of Ministers to the Greek nation, that the King was pleased, on the 2d (14th) inst., to convoke in his palace the Council of Ministers, &c., to whom his Majesty made the following declaration:—

"After adopting the representative institutions which I regard as useful and necessary to the prosperity of our beloved Greece, I ardently desire to see them established amidst tranquillity and order. I accordingly invite you, gentlemen, to communicate that ardent desire of your monarch to your subordinates, and to those who surround you, in order that nobody may be ignorant of my royal wish, or commit himself by word or deed as respects the new order of things."

The *Greek Observer* adds, that this declaration was the spontaneous act of the King, given a month after the revolution of September, and after addresses had been presented to his Majesty from all parts of the country, congratulating him on his previous ordinances.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th October states that the elections to the National Convention throughout Greece have passed off without any serious disturbances. M. Ralli, the late Minister, having refused to quit Athens during the elections, in accordance with a Ministerial ordinance, his house was surrounded by a number of people, who were proceeding to acts of violence, when M. Piscatory interfered, and he succeeded in effecting his escape to a British ship. Mavrocordato and Tricoupi have been elected deputies for Missolonghi.

## CANADA.

We have accounts from Canada to the 11th ult. The papers report the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament to the 6th. In the Legislative Council an address in echo of the Governor's speech was moved, and it gave rise to some sharp debating on the 2d and 3d. The seconder of the address avowed himself strongly in favour of Sir Charles Bagot's policy. In replying, Mr. Sullivan, one of the Ministers, gave some indication of the policy of Government: he avowed himself a fast friend of "reponsible government;" as to agricultural protection, he promised a bill for imposing a duty on all agricultural produce coming into Canada from the United States; he proclaimed the desire of Government to bury the rebellion in oblivion. The address was carried. A similar address was carried, with a somewhat similar discussion, in the House of Assembly. Mr. Hincks had introduced a bill to establish heavy duties on agricultural produce imported into the colony; and a resolution favouring such a bill was carried. Captain Steele moved a resolution recommending a general amnesty; and a fierce debate was the consequence. The violence grew to such a pitch that at length "shooting" was talked of! On the part of Government the motion was opposed, on the ground that, with the exception of Lyon Mackenzie, the most guilty of the proscribed parties had been pardoned, and that others had been suffered to return unmolested; in doing which Government had even gone beyond previous resolutions of the House. Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A St Petersburg letter of the 27th ult., informs us that the directing senate has just pronounced a sentence of imprisonment of one month against the administrator of a public domain, for inhumanly chastising one of his peasants, and declared him incapable in future of filling the office of administrator.

The Swiss journals mention that a meeting of delegates from the *Société Industrielle* of some of the largest and most important of the cantons, was lately held at Gofingen, at which resolutions were agreed



to, for the purpose of abolishing the system of custom houses between the different cantons. It is pleasant to find the system of free trade gaining ground everywhere.—*Chronicle*.

**MARTYRDOM IN COREA.**—We beg the particular attention of Christians of every class to the details of persecution given in the extract from a letter which we subjoin, and which is contained in a letter received from Paris by Dr O'Connell, hon. secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith:—"On the 26th of May last, Mr Libois, procurator of the Foreign Missions at Macao, wrote to his lordship the Bishop of Drusiparis:—"I received yesterday very sad intelligence, which I hasten to communicate to your lordship. Dr Castro, the administrator-apostolic of Pekin, announced to me that, according to the information which reached him in January, 1843, his lordship, Dr Imbert, and Messrs Chastan and Mauban, were beheaded in the month of September, 1839, seventy Christians were also beheaded, and a hundred and eighty were strangled! There are no other details. Poor mission of Corea! It is a very terrible trial. May the holy will of God be done! In China all is tranquil in regard to religion."—*Dublin Pilot*.

**A GOOD HINT TO RAILWAY DIRECTORS.**—We find the following in the Brussels papers:—"The public are informed, that from the 25th of October inst, the open carriages will be withdrawn from railways, and covered carriages substituted for them during the winter." But too many of our English directors make their second and third class carriages as uncomfortable as possible, in order to compel such passengers as can afford it to go in the first, thus contributing, in a most direct way, to the promotion of disease and death. Let us hope that the example of their Belgian brethren will induce them to show less devotion to Mammon and more regard to humanity.

The *Gazette des Postes*, of Frankfort, states that the Estates of Bohemia, from whom the government had in imperious terms demanded a sum intended for the support of the military academy of Neustadt, refused to pass the vote excepting as a simple gift, because the government had no right to exact it. The government did not depart from this view of the subject.

**MR GEORGE THOMPSON.**—The Indian correspondent of the *Morning Post* says—"Mr G. Thompson (who accompanied the celebrated merchant Dwarakanauth Tajore to India) has been appointed ambassador from the king of Delhi to the court of St James's. His personal pay is 1000 rupees monthly. He was met five miles from Delhi by a crowd of nobles, with an Indian phalanx of attendants and followers, and was taken to the Begum's (Queen's) palace; the King's private elephant, richly caparisoned in all the regal style of Asiatic splendour, was in attendance for him, and the nowdah or car glittering with jewels and splendid trappings!"

**MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN ENGLAND.**—By the quarterly tables of mortality, made up to the 30th of September in the present year, we find that the number of deaths registered in the metropolis during the last year was 45,272, being less than in any one of the four preceding years. In the principal provincial towns, taking them together, the mortality was about 2,000 more than in 1841, but less than in any one of the three previous years. In the quarter ending the 30th of September, the number of deaths in the metropolis, from all causes, was 11,091, being about seventy more than the average number in the corresponding quarter for the five preceding years. Of those 2,706, the highest of any particular class of diseases were from disease of the lungs and the organs of respiration; but that number was 136 less than the average quarters of the five preceding years. The next highest class were epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, the deaths from which were 2,619, being about 180 more than the average quarters of the five preceding years. Diarrhoea and dysentery prevailed to rather an unusual extent, and appeared to have been equally prevalent in the country. In the provincial districts scarlatina, measles, and enteritis, had also been prevalent.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—Unfavourable reports have been received of the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Her cough is said to have returned, and her general symptoms of indisposition were of so serious a character, that Sir David Barnard, her Majesty's physician, has been sent for express from town.

It seems that the Duc de Bordeaux (Henry V. of France) is staying at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, along with several others of the expatriated nobility, including M. Berryer, the great orator. He was greeted at the castle with the air—"Vive Henry IV.!"

**LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE WARS OF NAPOLEON.**—From a rough calculation, taken from the returns of those left dead on the fields of battle in which Napoleon commanded, from Montenotte to Waterloo, we make the amount 1,811,500; and if we add those who died subsequently of their wounds, in the petty skirmishes, the losses in which are not reported, and in the naval fights of which, though Napoleon was not present, he was the cause, two millions will be far under the mark. A picture of the fathers, mothers, wives, children, and relatives of these victims receiving the news of their deaths, would give a lively idea of the benefits conferred upon the world by Napoleon.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Apartments are advertised to be let "within the three miles' stone, North Brixton." We should like to see the key of the door.—*Punch*.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 8th.

The *Gazette* of last night contains the treaty concluded in August, 1842, between her Majesty's plenipotentiary and the plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China. The ratifications, it is officially announced, were exchanged at Hong Kong, on June the 26th, 1843. The *Gazette* also contains the Chinese tariff and the regulations for carrying on the trade of the two countries.

The *Gazette* also contains a recommendation from the Crown, to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, to elect John Lonsdale, Clerk, bachelor of divinity, to the vacant see of Lichfield.

**CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.**—Last night, a dinner was given by the friends and supporters of Mr Pattison, M.P., and the advocates of free trade in the borough of Southwark, at the Three Tuns tavern, St Margaret's hill, in celebration of the recent triumph of free trade principles in the city of London. Among the company were Mr W. Hawes, chairman; Mr Pattison, M.P.; Mr B. Hawes, sen.; Mr Pattison, jun.; Mr Travers, Mr James Wilson, Mr Heppell, Mr George Wansey, &c., &c. Various toasts were drunk, and speeches made by the gentlemen present; and, among them, was an address from Mr Pattison. In the course of his speech he said:—"He had received some letters from members of the late government, and his answers to them had been that he sincerely trusted that he should be able to give his future support to Lord John Russell. His feelings were with Lord John Russell, but Lord John Russell must alter his ways in order to secure his support. He looked upon the suggestion of finality as nonsense [cheers]. He trusted that Lord John Russell would see that, in asserting that principle, he had fallen into a mistake. As he had already assured them, he should be for measures, not men; and he should go into the House of Commons unfettered in every way, except by an anxiety to do his duty [cheers]."

**DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS.**—On Monday evening a crowded meeting was held at the Mechanics' institution, Wolverhampton, to memorialise the Queen to dismiss her ministers. The speakers referred to the conduct of the ministers towards Ireland, where they had, it was alleged, violated the constitutional liberty of the subject, and where they were employing the taxes levied from the English—and particularly the income tax—in suppressing liberty. The speeches were loudly applauded, and resolutions disapproving of the conduct of the ministers, and memorialising the Queen to dismiss them, were almost unanimously agreed to.

**STATE OF SOUTH WALES.**—The *Times* of this morning says—"The disorder and outrage in South Wales are, we grieve to see, still undiminished. Notwithstanding the easy conviction and severe (though merited) punishment of the ringleader who was taken, and the clemency extended to the other less guilty prisoners, matters go on—we say it with unfeigned regret and reluctance—much the same as, or even worse than, before. Since the close of the special commission, and after its results were known, we have had to record, not only the full ordinary complement of destruction of turnpike gates, and other of the commoner sort of Rebeccaisms, but also instances of hill meetings, insurrectionary attacks upon houses and property, and nocturnal drillings. The only effect, indeed, that we have as yet remarked to have been produced upon the rioters by the proceedings of the special commission is one of astonishment that a Welsh jury should have been found capable of convicting their countryman of a criminal offence, merely because he had made free to take the law into his own hands."

## IRELAND.

**THE STATE TRIALS.**—The grand jury proceed very slowly with the examination of witnesses, having been engaged all day on Monday, and adjourned to Tuesday. It was not likely that they would come to a decision before this morning.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting on Monday at the Conciliation hall, Patrick Lawler, Esq., in the chair, Mr Clements moved the following resolution previous to Mr O'Connell's arrival:—

"That the Loyal National Repeal association holds it as a paramount duty, at this moment, to apply all its means and influence to the successful furtherance of the national collection for the O'Connell compensation fund, fixed for Sunday, the 19th instant. On that occasion the members and associates of this national body are especially expected to co-operate personally and energetically with the respected and patriotic clergy of their respective parishes, in securing results for this imperative measure worthy of the crisis and the cause."

The resolution was seconded by Dr Gray, and carried unanimously. Mr Doheny, from Tipperary, said that the county he came from would contribute at least £3000 to the O'Connell tribute [cheers]. There was no shrinking in the heart of Tipperary. The proclamation had had no effect upon the people there. A voice: No, nor here [loud cheering]. Shortly after Mr O'Connell entered the room, and moved in £100 from the law clerks. Mr O'Connell moved the thanks of the association to Mr Biggs, the mayor of Leicester, who presided lately at a meeting in that town, at which resolutions were adopted, sympathising with the Irish during the present prosecutions. Motion received and carried unanimously. Mr D. O'Connell, jun., then moved the adoption of an address to the Queen, praying for the repeal of the union, to be presented by each parish in Ireland. Mr O'Connell afterwards proposed the adoption of an address to the people of Ireland. That address, he said, touched upon the two objections that were made to repeal—objections put forward by England more than once—repeated by his friend Joseph Sturge, and objections which had become the constant theme of

opposition to repeal. It was said that repeal would produce two things—first, a dismemberment of the empire; the other was catholic ascendancy; and that address denied that any such results could follow, and they based their denial on the fact that there was no dismemberment when the Irish parliament was in full force, and that catholic ascendancy would be impossible [hear, hear]. These topics are thus referred to in the address:—

"As to the first—the danger of separation—we admit that a separation from Great Britain would be a great calamity—one which we would be certainly most desirous to prevent; and which, if it took place, both countries would have reason to deplore; but it is a calamity of the occurrence of which there does not appear to us to be the least danger that it should arise from the repeal of the union. There would be no motive on the part of the Irish to separate from England if they had their own local parliament. With such a parliament the connexion with England would be an unmixed good, unstained with anything of evil. We repeat, why, under such circumstances, should the Irish desire separation any more than Canada does at the present moment? or than they—the Irish nation—did themselves when they had their own parliament? On the contrary, the Irish parliament protected and preserved Ireland for the British crown at the great crisis of the American war, and the successful revolt of the American colonies."

"The other topic of apprehension, namely, a catholic religious ascendancy, is, if possible, more easily demonstrated to be futile. In the first place, the very principle of the repeal of the union would allocate to purposes of charity and education, the ecclesiastical state revenues as each of the present vested interests should terminate. The value of a state church ascendancy is to get at the state revenues, and as those revenues would, as they fell in, go to the state for ascertained purposes of education and charity, there would be nothing to make the catholic hierarchy desire an ascendancy for their religion over any other. The money being disposed of, the ingredient of ascendancy would be blotted out for ever."

"Lastly. The object of the repealers is threefold:—

- "1. Freedom of conscience.
- "2. Freedom of education.
- "3. Freedom of the press."

"And we are perfectly ready that in the repeal of the union it should be provided, that the Irish parliament should not have jurisdiction or authority to pass any law limiting or restricting the civil rights of any Christian, or class of Christians, whatsoever."

"A similar restriction is imposed on the congress of the United States in democratic America."

"A similar restriction exists in free and catholic Belgium, a country in which the catholics exceed the protestants in a proportion exceeding 40 to 1."

"Away, then, with idle objections. The repeal of the union will consolidate the connexion, and not tend to a separation. It is the best, the only way, to prevent a future dismemberment of the empire."

The repeal rent was announced at £1,303 16s. 5d.

**CHARGE OF PERJURY.**—On Monday Mr M'Donnough, Q.C., applied on behalf of Mr Barrett, of the *Pilot*, for "an order in the nature of a *mandamus*, that Samuel William Tyndall, Henry O'Callaghan, and Robert Hitchcock, three of the divisional justices of the peace for Dublin, shall receive the informations tendered to them, at the instance of R. Barrett, charging one F.B. Hughes with wilful and corrupt perjury." The motion was opposed by the Attorney-general. The Chief Justice said that, if the grand jury were to receive evidence against the Crown, that would be trying the case, which it is not their province to do. Now, that being the rule, which is as old as the law itself, how would it be possible, without infringing on that rule, to permit bills of indictment to be sent up against Mr Hughes until the existing bills are disposed of? When that occurs, it will be competent for the parties to prefer bills of indictment against Mr Hughes or any other witness; but the court, in the present stage of the proceedings, cannot consent to allow the accused parties to become witnesses in their own case." Motion refused.

**SPAIN.**—There is no news of importance from the Peninsula. The chamber of Deputies was not yet in number to deliberate. Only 112 members had taken their seats, and 121 are required to form a house. The government was said to feel no uneasiness respecting the revolt at Vigo. The national guard of Pontevedra having manifested some sympathy for the revolt, had been dissolved, and the town declared in a state of siege. A large military force was marching upon Galicia. The *Memorial Bordelais*, of the 4th, announces that M. Martinez de la Rosa would be appointed minister of Spain, at Paris, in the room of M. Olozaga, and that he would assume the title of "Marquis of the Alliance;" that M. Lopez, president of the council, would be named first president of the court of cassation; and M. Isturitz, president of the chamber of Deputies. The new ministry, according to the same journal, would be composed as follows:—M. Olozaga, minister for foreign affairs, and president of the council; M. Olivan or M. Cortina, minister of the interior; M. Mazzarredo or M. Serrano, of war; M. Cantaro, of finance; M. Luzurriaga, of justice; and M. Frías, of marine.

**RUSSIA AND GREECE.**—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2nd inst, publishes the following extract from a letter dated from the frontiers of Poland, 25th ult.:—

"I can now announce to you, without fear of contradiction, that his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas has formally disapproved of the Greek revolution, dismissed M. Katakazi, his representative at Athens, and ordered that his conduct, in having manifested too strong a feeling in favour of the new order of things, should be made the subject of a strict investigation. I am authorised to add, that the troops concentrated at Kiev are to be marched towards the Pruth."

**FRANCE.**—The excitement regarding the fortifications of Paris has extended to the provinces. Several petitions from the large towns have been presented to government on the subject, and the opponents of the fortifications are now greatly delighted with a strong and numerous signed remonstrance, which has been sent by the city of Lyons.

**MEXICO.**—By an arrival from Tampico we learn that the British flag has been insulted by Santa Anna, and that diplomatic relations between the British and Mexican nations have ceased.

## CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

The supply of both English and foreign wheat is small, and prices the same as on Monday. There is very little doing.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from "Thomas Jeans," "Simplicitas," and "Henry Solly," for which we return thanks.

Our Dundee correspondent need not apologise, but he would do well to remember, that we are bound to consult, in some measure at least, the usefulness of our paper for general rather than for local affairs.

"E. T." A note addressed to the People's college, Sheffield, for whom the report is printed, will no doubt be sufficient.

The speech of Sir George Saville may possibly be inserted in some future number, as we find room.

"G. K." We cannot view the subject in the light in which he places it.

"E. G." We think further controversy upon this topic will hardly tend to advance the cause. We are sorry to deny a lady, and we think many of her strictures well-timed and pertinent; but we have at present graver matters in hand.

"A Constant Subscriber." The best answer we can give him is, that we ourselves have made the same application to the same quarter.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 7 lines .... 5s. 0d. | For 10 lines .... 6s. 0d.

For every additional line ..... 4d.

For a half column £1 5s. | For a column .. £2 0s.

\* \* Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1843.

### SUMMARY.

GOVERNMENT has opened its legal fire in Dublin against Mr O'Connell and his accomplices in "conspiracy" in an indictment covering upwards of ninety feet of parchment, which they have sent to the grand jury, accompanied by an abstract. The grand jury, however, contrary to well established precedent and to general expectation, have set aside the abstract for the more lengthy indictment, and have already detected one clerical error, which they submitted to the court for correction. The last accounts which reached us mention but one witness as having been yet examined, and that one only upon technical points. The witnesses for the prosecution are thirty-five in number, and, should the jury examine all of them at length, which they seem disposed to do, some time may yet elapse before they arrive at a decision. The repealers, meanwhile, remain profoundly quiet, true to the policy which Mr O'Connell has prescribed for them; and in this peaceful attitude, if the testimony of competent and disinterested observers may be trusted, they are likely to remain, whatever may be the issue. So, however, it is quite evident, thinks not the government; so, if there be any truth in rumour, thinks not the Duke of Wellington. He is pouring troops into Ireland with unsparing liberality, and making military preparations as gigantic as those which enabled him at Torres Vedres to set all the generals of Napoleon at defiance. The old warrior is addressing himself to an arduous struggle with a phantom of his own imagination, and England, as usual, will have to pay the cost of his expensive whim.

The next feature of interest in the week's news is the formal breaking of the *Times* with the tory ministry. It may be that, if ever it struck a bargain with the Carlton club, its term of service is expired. It may be that shrewd observation detects the return of the reform tide, as it formerly did, too truly, its ebb. Be the reason what it may, it has certainly pronounced, and that in no measured language, against the cabinet. A short extract from its article will be found in another column.

The municipal elections have come off, but not greatly to the advantage of the liberal party. The whigs, save where, as at Ipswich, they were unscrupulous in the use of corrupt means, have reaped few laurels; and where tories have been successful, as at Nottingham, they owe their success pretty much to the same cause. The complete suffragists have, after all, the best grounds for exultation. True, their victories have been few in number, but they have been unstained and decisive. At Birmingham they returned fifteen candidates, and will now be able to elect a mayor professing their own principles. At Leeds and Leicester, they achieved proportionate success. Other triumphs of minor importance have been gained; sufficient, at least, to show that where the requisite energy is put forth on behalf of the doctrine of equal political rights, there is no reason to fear a disgraceful issue.

Mr Attwood has at length broached his scheme of union. We have given a summary of it elsewhere. We cannot say that there is anything imposing about it, save the mystery in which it was so long concealed. It might be successful in practice were the only object of the people to pull

down. Since, however, it is the further and more important object of all to re-construct, and since the plan provides for nothing of this kind, it is likely to fall still-born from its parent, who will probably retire into the privacy from which he has so unexpectedly emerged.

Our readers will perceive, from the resolutions of the Edinburgh Association for Promoting Voluntary Church Principles, inserted in our advertising columns, that the projected Anti-state-church convention is not viewed by Scotch dissenters precisely in the same light as it is by those in Bedford and in London. With regard to the English establishment, they, as well as our friends in Wales, and disinterested spectators in America, look, as we have said, from the right point of vision. We thank them for their forward zeal—a zeal which is the more valuable, inasmuch as it is not new-born. They are veterans in this warfare. They have borne the heat and burden of the day. Their blood has not cooled down into stagnation. Their counsels want not the sanction of experience. Their voice has been lifted up at the right moment, and we earnestly trust that it will produce its legitimate impression.

The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing with it tidings of considerable importance. These we have discussed in a separate article. The news from Greece is satisfactory. A counter revolution has been attempted and signally defeated, without the effusion of a single drop of blood. The imbecile Otho must now submit to govern upon constitutional principles, and if his own strong declarations on this subject may be trusted, which, in truth, is somewhat to be questioned, he will do so, and Greece, long trampled upon and oppressed, may at length rise into a prosperous nation. Spain is still in the agonies of insurrection. A new movement of the patriots, originating in London, and superintended by a committee sitting in this metropolis, has commenced at Vigo, and is rapidly extending. The Madrid progressistas are in high spirits; the moderate government is alarmed. The issue, however, is extremely doubtful, nor must the first flush of success be taken as the certain precursor of eventual triumph. The Cortes are proceeding in haste to declare the majority of the Queen. Lopez will then resign, and Olozaga has been named as his successor to office, which post, however, he has refused to accept. We have no other foreign intelligence of moment to record.

### THE REPEAL WAR.

TIED as our readers may be of Irish affairs—monotonous as is, for the most part, the agitation for repeal—and wearisome, the notes of military preparation incessantly going on to suppress what most men believe to be an imaginary rebellion—there are yet phases of the evil which will bear renewed examination, and illustrations of the spirit and tendency of aristocratic misrule in that devoted country which we shall not do well to pass over without comment. Whether the authorities in Dublin castle, and, through them, the cabinet in London, have been heartlessly imposed upon by some well-paid and confidential, but unscrupulous, spy, as now appears to have been once the case during the Irish secretaryship of Lord Stanley—whether it be or be not the settled policy of the Duke of Wellington, as hinted at in a reported letter of his grace to the Earl of Glengall, to form camps for the occupation of the troops in different parts of Ireland, and especially in the neighbourhood of cities and towns; to make the barracks they now occupy available for the reception of families whose lives and property may be apprehended to be in danger; to afford facilities for their refuge in England and elsewhere; and, ere rebellion breaks out, to send from England supplies of ammunition, arms, and subsistence of every description, so as to place the army in a position of independence as it regards the Irish peasantry and people—whether these things be as report gives out, or whether actual events have given birth to such reports, as the only feasible solution of them, certain it is, that the sister kingdom is now occupied by upwards of thirty-five thousand armed men—that the cry is still "They come"—that every barrack is in course of reparation, every fort is being strengthened, provisioned, garrisoned—and that the land, from end to end, bristles with bayonets, and is frowning upon by cannon.

It may not be without its interest for the people of this country, the middle classes particularly, to ask themselves whether these warlike preparations can be made upon a scale so gigantic without incurring proportionate expense—to consider beforehand who will be the parties called upon, next session, to make good the outlay—to look around them and resolve the problem, whether taxation, carried to a greatly increased extent, will find them able and willing to defray the cost of such experiments upon their patience and inaction. Camps cannot be formed for nothing—subsistence, ammunition, and soldiers, cannot be transported across the channel *gratis*—the workmen employed upon forts and barracks will, we apprehend, expect payment for their labour—and places of retreat for refugees in embryo can hardly be provided at the

cost of nobody. If the government be under a mistake, it will prove a terribly expensive one to the English people—if, on the contrary, they act upon well authenticated information of the state of Ireland, and the future connexion of that country with Great Britain can only be preserved by the putting forth of so great an amount of strength, the question will occur, whether not repeal merely, but instant separation, would not prove the cheapest and most profitable arrangement to the people of both countries. We say nothing now of the loss of life which must ensue in the event of the breaking out of this fancied repeal rebellion—nothing of the devastation which tracks the heels of civil war—nothing of the misery which would thrust itself into the bosoms of thousands of now peaceful families—nothing of the countless immoralities, the maxims of justice trampled upon, the affections outraged, the wild and demoniacal passions engendered, in hostile collisions of the kind contemplated. These, it would seem, if we may trust such organs as the *Leeds Mercury*, are but as a feather in the scale, when set against the possibility of Ireland's refusing to go to war when England bids her, or foolishly enacting to her own injury an artificial protection for her manufactures, or an Irish corn law for her agriculturists. We purposely draw the curtain over all these evils, contingent as they are upon a supposed emergency—and we ask the British people to reflect, whether, on the simple ground of pecuniary profit and loss, they are prepared to support connexion with Ireland at any cost.

We are no advocates of repeal. We have no unmixed admiration of, nor implicit confidence in, Mr O'Connell, giant as he is in intellect, and just as may be his object. We will not, however, do him wrong, nor impute to him every selfish motive which passages in his history may suggest to the quick apprehensions of his bitter foes. We regard him as working out a sublime experiment—as teaching a nation, and that under every disadvantage, and in the face of every provocation, the secret of pursuing favourite ends by peaceful and constitutional means. We can forgive him many of his inconsistent speeches, much of his denunciation of the Saxon, and all his ribaldry, for the sake of his unflinching adherence to the policy of peace, law, and order. His counter proclamation respecting the proposed meeting at Clontarf, stamps him, in our estimation, as infinitely transcending your military heroes of all past ages. For Cæsar, nor Napoleon, nor Wellington, ever did a deed of such magnificent heroism. It has about it a halo of moral splendour, which distant ages will turn to and admire, when military names shall rot in infamy. It was the actual beaming forth in all its glory of O'Connell's true greatness. His countrymen are not his only debtors. The world is laid under obligation to him. By that one blow he has done more to roll in the dust the proud spirit of war, and to soil the bravery of military pomp and pretension which all have been so wont to admire, than all the efforts of preachers and of peace societies for years back. They who can look upon him only in the light of a mere sordid adventurer, seem to want the power of appreciating truly heroic deeds, and feats of moral daring. Visionary as may be his object to the view of most, let us hope there is manhood enough left among us to do profounder homage to the utterer of that address, and the conductor, the successful conductor too, of that grand experiment, than to helmet and plume, to cap and feathers, whose person soever they may set off and adorn.

But we digress. We have said that we are no advocates of repeal. We can conceive of a much more beneficial and appropriate remedy for the wrongs of ill-fated Ireland. But we do say that repeal may be bought off at far too costly a rate for both countries. We may ruin ourselves in endeavouring to stave off a less extensive evil. Either Ireland is in the condition indicated by the warlike preparations of the ministry, or it is not. If it be—if such be the mind of the people, that British connexion can only be preserved by military occupation, surely it were wiser in us to forego the advantage, great as it may appear—wiser in regard to our own interests, for we shall have to pay for the continuance of so ruinous a system—more generous to the Irish, who share to a very small extent in the benefits said to arise out of the union, and who, in their liberty, property, and persons, will undoubtedly be most largely injured by this kind of subjugation. If it be not—if Ireland means to pursue her object as she declares she does, and as hitherto she has done, by peaceable and constitutional means alone—then, we affirm that this unrelenting trespass by our rulers upon the people's rights—this unceremonious setting aside of every maxim of public liberty—this prosecution of successful agitators for conspiracy, thereby giving notice to other men, seeking by the self-same means other objects—this array of intimidation in the shape of nearly forty thousand soldiers, barracks repaired, and fortifications put in order—constitute a price which no thinking, no patriotic, no Christian member of society ought to be willing to pay down for carrying out the whims of an idle and selfish aristocracy. Yes! We may have some-



thing more ruinous than repeal—and may find, when it is too late, that the remedy is worse than the disease.

#### POLITICAL RIGHT METED OUT BY POLITICAL MIGHT.

A COMMUNICATION, signed "Psephidophoros," inserted in our columns of correspondence, starts a novel and somewhat curious objection to complete suffrage, not, indeed, in the abstract, but in the mode of its application. The writer avows his hearty agreement with those who think that universal suffrage is the normal law of the body politic. He hesitates, however, to insist upon its adoption in present circumstances; and the reason for his hesitation may be stated as follows:—The constitution should be an adequate organ of political classes; "not of every individual politician, but of all ranks, divisions, or masses of men, who, whether from their wealth, their intelligence, or their numbers, are known and felt as constituting the active political force of the country." Were the labouring classes, as a whole, habitually politicians, they would be politically powerful; and were they politically powerful, the speedy concession of the suffrage to them would be necessary to the very existence of the state, and accordingly "Psephidophoros" would, in such case, give them the franchise. At present, he says, the state does not feel them to be political agents—is under no necessity of asking their advice in order to the effectiveness of its legislation and administration—can do without them—finds no efficient political influence or force emanating from that quarter—and, therefore, "to place the forms of the state in the condition in which theoretically they ought to be, while the people of which the state is the political organ is very far from being correspondingly politically perfect, is not desirable if it were possible, and, if it were desirable, not possible, except by a premature and injurious effort."

We marvel at the extent to which some men can mystify themselves by the mere process of beating out their ideas into a considerable surface of language. Here, now, is the old doctrine—"the good old plan—

"That they who have, should keep the power,  
And they should get who can,"

done into respectable prose, and, as prose, looking something like serious argument. "Psephidophoros" thinks that, could we now attain complete suffrage, it would be by a premature and injurious effort; but he argues that to efforts strong enough to be felt by the state, and to such efforts only, is it wise to concede the right. It is only when classes become politically strong that the legislature is justified in admitting them within the pale of the constitution; and, when they make themselves sufficiently strong, they will be sure to achieve their object. "Thank'ye for nothing," the labouring classes may very properly say to our correspondent; "you will very generously give us power when we are able to get it without your leave—you object to lend us your aid until, by your own showing, we shall not want it. When we can make the ruling class so uneasy that they must needs concede our demands, and legalise our political influence, you will advocate their granting what they cannot withhold. Extremely generous, certainly!"

We are quite aware that the aristocracy of this country, sustained by a large portion of the middle classes, will act upon the principle above indicated. The labouring classes of this country are destitute of political importance, simply forasmuch as they are destitute of the franchise. Were they, as a body, opinionless, which they are not, it would be no great marvel, for men do not habitually cultivate opinions to which they can give no practical expression. If we would deeply interest them in political matters, we must invest them with political power. But such opinions as they have—how, under the present system, can they condense into political force? In large towns, where such condensation is feasible, the result has taken place, but the force is felt to be without avail. In a scattered rural population, it is impossible. If numbers could have given title to the franchise, then, the national petition ought to have met with a different fate—if union and organisation, then chartism, three years since, ought to have compelled our rulers to give way—if earnestness, physical force risings, and hundreds of consequent imprisonments, might have sufficed to tell. But no! The party who has with them the army, the navy, the ordnance, the church, the bench, the press, wealth, honour, political power, is too strong to be under the necessity of consulting the labouring classes. If they resort to violence, violence puts them down—if they interrupt public meetings, opinion frowns them back—if they sign petitions, they are dismissed with sneers—if they hold large assemblies, as in Ireland, proclamations drive them off the ground—if they remain quiet from very hopelessness of bettering their condition, they are "not political agents," and, consequently, are to be denied political power. What are the poor, oppressed helots to do? The ruling power is too strong for them. Why? Because they possess no means of giving effect to their opinions. They are

now felt to be nothing. Why? Because they have no votes; and on every other ground government can beat them. This constitutes with us a sufficient reason for taking up and urging their claims to the suffrage; and this, it appears, is argument strong enough with "Psephidophoros" to induce him, while admitting their right, to withhold from them his assistance. We do not suspect him of anything worse than being in bondage to his own logic—but, assuredly, his doctrine, stripped of all periphrase, is this—"Might is the proper measure of right."

#### AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

THE overland mail from India has brought us tidings which, according to the principles by which men are actuated, will be regarded as favourable or deplorable—by those who advocate the extension of British rule at any cost, and for its own sake, favourable—by all who have at heart the interests of humanity, deplorable. A series of assassinations has opened the way for our early occupation of the rich and fertile country of the Punjab. It will be recollected that Dhyen Sing, prime minister of Shere Sing, the sovereign of the Punjab, had, moved by the abject intreaties of his late master, whose court he had quitted in pretended or real disgust, returned, and, in the presence of the sirdars, had rebuked the King for his indolence and sensuality. Immediately upon his resumption of power, it appears, he conspired with Azeed-ooddeen, or Ajeet Sing, the death of the Maharaja. The deed was perpetrated on the parade ground by Ajeet Sing, who, after a few moments' altercation with Shere Sing, drew a pistol from his bosom and shot him through the head. Returning to the fort he met Dhyen Sing, his accomplice in crime, got into his carriage, and, by a double treachery, stabbed him to the heart, and sent his body to Suchet Sing, Dhyen's brother, and to Heera Sing, his son. Proceeding to the palace he put to death, in cold blood, Purtaub Sing, the Maharaja's eldest son, together with all the women and children of the Zenana, not sparing the infant to whom one of Shere Sing's wives had given birth only the day before. The next morning this murderer met his fate. Heera, the son of Dhyen, whom Ajeet had assassinated in his own carriage, entered the fort, and avenged the death of his father by seizing Ajeet Sing, Sena Sing, and others, putting them to death, exposing their heads in the plain, and throwing their bodies into the bazaar. Dhuleep Sing, an alleged son of Kurruck Sing, or as some say of Runjeet Sing, the father and predecessor of Kurruck, a boy of ten years of age, has been elevated to the throne, and Heera Sing, son of the former prime minister, has been appointed to fill that office. The greatest anarchy, according to the reports that have reached this country, prevails. The lives of those who now hold the reins of power are encompassed by danger. British interference in the affairs of the Punjab is deemed to be matter of necessity ere long, and already we have in prospect the annexation of that fertile country to our eastern domains.

The narrative which we have given above is, unhappily, but too common a feature of oriental despotism. These remorseless butcheries of wives and children, these deeds of blood in kings' palaces, are by no means novelties to surprise, however great calamities they may be to pain, us. We shall take it for granted, therefore, that the concatenation of crimes, of which we have given but a meagre outline, is merely and purely the result of barbarous ambition. We shall cherish the hope, in the face of all that we know of colonial wickedness, of all that we have ever heard or read of the unscrupulous daring of British cupidity in India, that hitherto our countrymen stand clear of the tragedy enacted at Lahore—that no political conclave planned, that no political agent prompted, the extermination of the royal family in the Punjab—that wishes for Shere Sing's removal never went the length of intriguing to effect it—that no advocate of British possession breathed into Dhyen Sing's mind a whisper of conspiracy, or suggested to Ajeet Sing the idea of treachery to his accomplice. True it is that the success of these crimes has brushed away a very formidable obstacle in the path of ambition. Too true, alas! that India has not been without many vivid illustrations of the baseness of which Englishmen are capable, under temptations so great as are met with in the east. But as the bloody deeds to which we have alluded may be accounted for by causes both adequate and common, it behoves us to rein back suspicion, and, until further accounts shall reach us, to hold our countrymen in Hindostan innocent of all participation in the guilt.

But we cannot, without shame and disgust, contemplate the state of mind which these events have produced, not merely in India, but in England. The lust of conquest is crouching down, and like a tiger, with glistening eyes, and quivering muscles, and unsheathed claws, and waving tail, is preparing to spring upon the Punjab, and to seize upon it as its long meditated prey. The Gwalior, too, and Bundelkund, will follow, to compensate for the disappointment experienced at the escape of Afghanistan. These territories, with Scinde, which

we have already pounced upon, will open fresh sources of wealth, fresh means of ambition to the needy but aspiring scions of aristocracy. Forty millions sterling in the Seikh treasury, and a revenue producing to its present rulers an income of two millions and a half, may well excite earnest longings in the hearts of men, convinced by hard experience that the home mine is well nigh exhausted—that corn laws must perish, and sugar monopolies fail, and taxation, so far from expanding, actually collapsing with the increasing wants of lordly families. With such promises of plenty, with such a rich vein of gold in sight, who can question the necessity of British interposition in the affairs of the Punjab, or, when interference may be decently ventured upon, the speedy annexation of that and other eastern sovereignties to our possessions? There can be no reasonable question that the thing is already determined upon. The only business which yet remains is to dress it up in such pretences as, if they cannot impose upon the rest of the world, may, at all events, reconcile the crime to ourselves.

"Is it a crime?" some of our readers may ask. "Look at the misery inflicted upon the wretched inhabitants of these lands by despotic government. How often is society there rent and shattered by violent revolutions! What monsters of cruelty and debauchery are their monarchs! Have they not, from time immemorial, plundered the property, and trifled with the lives of their subjects? Think, moreover, of the advantages conferred by British rule—the order maintained—the civilisation introduced—and, eventually, the pure religion which flows to them through this same channel of conquest!" Aye! and it is by these reasonings that Christian men salve over the wounds of conscience, and hide from their own apprehension the follies and the vices of that government, for the character of which they are themselves, in part, responsible. Is there no other, no surer way, we ask, for the introduction, to eastern nations, of those blessings, but through the door of armed interference, and forcible annexation of territory? Imagine the British government using all the influence at its command, to prevail upon these states to adopt more equitable principles of rule, to furnish them with advice, to open up to them their own resources, to civilise them by instruction and kindness rather than by the sword. But, in truth, the benefits of British rule are over-stated. All India can bear witness to it. The miserable population, plundered by our authority, but by the instrumentality of native hands, and starving upon a teeming soil, can bear witness to it, in tears. What we may one day do for them remains to be seen. Hitherto, we have taught them, so far at least as government is concerned, little else than the arts of war—have given them little else than the benefits of taxation. We may profess what we will—but in all these conquests we are seeking, not the good of others, but our own—not the extension of civilisation and religion, but an augmentation of our own resources—we stand to truth and honesty much as those whom Iago describes stood to their masters—

"Who, trimm'd in forms and visages of duty,  
Keep yet their hearts attending on themselves;  
And, throwing but shows of service on their lords,  
Do well thrive by them, and, when they have lined their coats,  
Do themselves homage."

On Monday evening her Majesty gave a grand banquet in the dining room, Windsor castle, at which were present—her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince Louis d'Oettingen Wallerstein, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and a large number of the nobility.

THE "TIMES" AND THE PREMIER.—The *Standard*, which, from being at one time a most furious personal enemy of Sir Robert Peel, has become, since his last accession to power, his most devoted and warm panegyrist in all things, has published a letter, refused admission by the *Times*, addressed to the *Times*, on the subject of its attacks on the premier. The leading journal on Thursday vindicates itself from the charge, sneers at the *Standard*, and asserts its independence.

"Our accuser mistakes our relations to Sir Robert Peel. They differ materially from those which are, or possibly are to be, his own. The premier is not our 'master'—we 'get' nothing from him—we are under no 'implied' understanding to remain with him 'for one moment longer than our own judgment tells us that he ought to be supported. The very allegation that we 'denounce him in the most unmeasured terms' is palpably inconsistent with every one of these assertions. We are independent critics, exercising, and bound to exercise, an independent judgment on the measures and character of every man who claims to influence the destinies of our nation. Our objector appears unable to grasp this idea of independence. Political relations other than those of 'getting' seem unknown to him. He assumes, as a kind of fundamental axiom, that we must be under some obligation to those whom we generally support; and then abuses us as 'unfair, cowardly, and un-English,' because we move about in entire freedom from those fetters which his imagination has imposed upon us. Men call us a government paper, and then charge us with inconsistency, because we do not act like one. Let them reconsider their own premises—let them judge us by our own acts, not by their own assumption. It may turn out that we are not inconsistent, but they mistaken."

It may interest many persons to know, under present circumstances, that for some time past a mass, recommending Daniel O'Connell to the protection of heaven, is read every day in the Vatican, by express orders of the Pope.—*Globe*.



## DOMESTIC.

## METROPOLITAN.

**WALBROOK.**—Messrs Flight, Travers, and Pilcher, are named as candidates to succeed Alderman Gibbs upon the expected vacancy. It is said the alderman's friends will induce him to resign.

**ALDERMAN GIBBS.**—An adjourned meeting was held on Thursday, at the Vestry room, Walbrook, for the purpose of hearing the result of an interview between Alderman Gibbs and the gentlemen deputed to wait upon him. Six gentlemen from the united parishes waited upon him, when he refused to allow them a view of the title deeds, and to give any information whatever relative to the accounts of the parish. Mr Rock proceeded to lay an account upon the table, signed Michael Gibbs, churchwarden. The receipts stood as follows:—1842, Received for the sacramental collection, 15*l.* 14*s.*; balance carried to the credit of the churchwarden in his general account, 467*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; making 483*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The expenditure was thus stated:—1842, June 24th, paid quarterly accounts of the city of London union, 107*l.*; September 29th, ditto, 110*l.*; December 25th, ditto, 116*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 1843, March 25th, ditto, 150*l.*; making 483*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The reading of the figures was received with loud laughter and hisses. Mr Rock continued. From this document it appeared that 15*l.* 14*s.* was all the money which Mr Alderman Gibbs had received from the parish during the year [laughter and hisses]. Now, the vestry clerk could inform them that they had some thirty houses in the parish, and not one farthing received from them had been credited. Again, the account furnished to the Poor Law union was totally different, and fortunately they were able to compare them. That 15*l.* 14*s.* had been received at the sacramental collections, and ought never to have found its way into the possession of the Alderman. The money ought to have been given to the poor, who, as it appears by the columns of the London press, were houseless and starving. The meeting agreed to another adjournment.

**EDUCATION.**—On Thursday last a public meeting was held in the congregational church, Chapel street, Soho, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of day schools on the British plan in that place. William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., was called to the chair. A brief statement of the steps which had been taken by a provisional committee, to arrange the preliminaries to the public formation of the institution was read by John Jackson, Esq.; after which, the motion resolving on the establishment of the schools was moved by the minister, and seconded by Mr Thurgood, the senior deacon of the church. Mr Saunders, the agent for the society in the Borough road, then addressed the meeting, and furnished illustrations of the mode of teaching by examining some boys from the school in Hart street, assisted by the excellent master of that school. The meeting appeared delighted and satisfied with the proofs furnished by the general quickness and intelligence displayed in the answers which were given by the boys, and the resolution was carried with great cordiality. The succeeding resolutions, detailing the constitution and laws of the institution, appointing the officers, and expressing the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, were moved and seconded by Mr Reed, Thomas Leonard, Esq., Mr A. M. Bidgood, Mr Hudson, and Mr Varty. Mr J. Jackson, of Rathbone place, was appointed treasurer; and Mr Moore, also of Rathbone place, was appointed secretary. The rooms are capable of accommodating 400 children. It is to be hoped that other congregations will follow in the same course.

**TRIAL BY JURY.**—The forty-ninth anniversary of the acquittal of Horne Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, Holcroft, and others, was celebrated on Monday evening at Radley's hotel, Bridge street, Blackfriars, W. J. Fox, Esq., in the chair; supported on the right by Richard Taylor, Esq.; Alexander Galloway, Esq.; and W. Pritchard, Esq.; and on the left by Colonel Thompson, Dr Hodgson, P. A. Taylor, Esq.; James Coppock, Esq.; J. P. Burnard, Esq.; H. Patten, Esq.; Dr Simpson; David Pirie, Esq.; J. Gurney, Esq.; E. B. Geary, Esq.; Charles Horsley, Esq., &c. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Chairman said they were met there for the forty-ninth time, to commemorate the very remarkable circumstance, that under the British constitution—the envy of all nations, and the delight of all aristocracies [hear, hear]—twelve honest men dared to assert sound and just principles, with a view to their practical application, and did not get hanged for that same thing [cheers]. The principle which brought the lives of the twelve men who were acquitted into jeopardy was that which his hearers would agree with him was the very foundation and principle of social existence—which made a nation, as distinguished from a mob—which changed a people from slaves—the very sovereignty of the people [cheers]. Give the people their rights, and the enlightened few must in their own defence enlighten the many; extend the power to the millions, and public opinion would rule the world: those who hoped for legislative honours or distinction would pay court to opinion: it would not be a contest of power, but of argument; and the people would soon discover the knowledge to choose their representatives, and in due time would not fail to give proper instructions to them [cheers]. He concluded by giving "The Sovereignty of the People." After drinking the health of the Queen, the chairman adverted to the importance of the event they were met to celebrate.

He believed that the verdict of those juries had averted from this country that reign of terror which would have at last equalled that of Robespierre in a neighbouring

country. Whilst they had interfered to save the lives of the valued individuals who had remained to adorn this country by their talent and their virtues, they had prevented that utter crushing of the spirit of the British people, which would have rendered even the dreary region of the northern Czar as desirable a habitation as Britain itself under the régime of Pitt [cheers].

Praising the institution then for these results, and for these results especially, and connecting its general character with the particular event, he had to give them as a toast, "Purity of Trial by Jury, and the Three Juries who, in 1794, acquitted Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall." Drunk with three times three. He then described these consistent men.

They could not know a man of higher principles, of simpler mind, and of more straightforward character—whose private life was more pure, or whose public life was more honest, than that of John Hardy [cheers]. In the ranks of literary men, who had endeavoured to develop the truth, to trace the various appearances of physical phenomena, and to study the literary institutions of bygone ages, with an acuter mind than John Horne Tooke? Or who so clearly had displayed the beauty, the variety, and the real utility of the English language, and had led so many to sound and lucid thoughts, who would otherwise have been lost in the interminable desert of verbiage [cheers]? Among those who delighted the imagination and painted truth in those vivid colours which seized the attention of the reader, and whose works, still produced in the dramatic scene, still rivaled his contemporaries, who was more eminent at the time, and who had left more enduring claims upon us than Thomas Holcroft, the author of the "Road to Ruin" [cheers]? There was amongst them Thelwall, whom many had listened to as the expounder of ancient and modern history, and who was the teacher of oratory and education, and who was afterwards employed to teach the clergy to read with the impressiveness that burial service, which would too willingly have been denied to him. Jeremiah Joyce escaped the gallows to carry his conquests into the French institute. If the lawyer and the minister of that day had been triumphant, history would have backed the remarkable fact, that at a time when the power of France ought to overwhelm Europe, Jeremiah Joyce was teaching the students at the Polytechnic school, under the direction of Napoleon, training thought there, and winning a nobler triumph than his students afterwards acquired in arms [cheers]. Such men also no doubt, though less conspicuous, might have been all their companions. Those men were chosen by William Pitt as the first sacrifices, because they advocated the principles from which he himself had apostatised [cheers].

"The Memory of the Corresponding society" was then drunk, and Mr Galloway, who was once a member of the same, returned thanks. Dr W. Hodgson, 97 years of age, a real veteran in the cause of reform, then addressed the meeting.

His opinion was, that man was capable, at all times, under all ages, and under all circumstances, to govern himself; and he further was of opinion that if laws could not be understood by the people who were to obey them, they were virtually slaves [cheers]. He also believed that no society could govern itself truly and freely, unless every one who contributed to the expense of it, had a voice in making the laws [cheers]. Time, however, was, when he was in danger of being hanged for advocating those principles.

Mr Parry proposed the memory of Erskine and Gibbs, who gave their gratuitous services when Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall were acquitted on the ingeniously constructed charge of high treason. After a few other toasts the meeting separated.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

**CHARGE OF MURDER.**—At the sitting of the Court on Monday, October 30, William Haynes was tried on a charge of murdering his wife, by administering large doses of sulphate of potass, in order to prevent an increase of their family. Several medical witnesses described the drug as not being more noxious than many others, Epsom salts for instance; though very large doses would be highly dangerous. And there was some doubt whether the wife might not have died of apoplexy. On these grounds, the jury seem to have rested their verdict of acquittal.

**CONVICTION FOR MURDER.**—William Stolzer was convicted of stabbing Peter Keim, so that he died. Both the prisoners were foreigners, and Keim was a bootmaker. Stolzer, who knew him, met him in the street on the 30th September, and asked him for some pecuniary assistance, which Keim said he could not give; they separated, and Stolzer ran back and stabbed the other in the abdomen. The defence was insanity, but it failed; and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

**CHARGE OF SHOOTING.**—On Tuesday, Thomas Rowe, a discharged cellarman, was tried for shooting at his former master, Mr Thomas Waller, a wine merchant, in Cross lane, St Mary-at-Hill. Anger at being refused employment was the immediate motive that actuated Rowe, who is an aged man; but various acts of eccentricity were proved of him, and especially a childish habit of playing with pistols, such as putting them under his pillow at night, or shooting at imaginary crows; and the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity. He was ordered to be detained during the pleasure of the Crown.

**CHARGE OF STEALING A BODY.**—Isaac Bridgman and John White Bridgman were tried, on Wednesday, on a charge of misdemeanor, in removing the body of Mr J. G. Tawney, from a vault in the burial ground of St John's chapel, West street, Walworth—a dissenting chapel, of which Mr Isaac Bridgman is the minister. Mr John Bridgman is the other's son, and a student in surgery. It will be remembered, that on the night of the 6th September, some neighbours saw three men removing the coffin; which was afterwards discovered near a garden at a spot about which Mr Isaac Bridgman had been seen to dig. Some of the neighbours also thought that they saw the minister at his house on the morning of the

6th, and heard his voice at night. The defence consisted of an explanatory statement by Mr Bridgman's counsel. Mr John Bridgman, who is but seventeen years of age, was a zealous student, and he required a skeleton that had been long buried; for which purpose he removed the remains of Mr Tawney; but that was some time before the 6th September. Wishing to diminish the chances of detection, on the 6th, he also removed the coffin which was buried in the grounds. That night his mother discovered the affair, and was much shocked; and it was the conversation with her that was overheard. Eight witnesses of the highest respectability proved that they saw Mr Isaac Bridgman at Ramsgate on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September—thus disproving the evidence of his being at home on the 6th; and many others, including several dissenting ministers, gave him an excellent character, both as a minister and a man. The father was acquitted, but the son was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

**LIBEL.**—A true bill has been found against the *Age* newspaper, for a libel, in the statement which it published respecting Lord Cardigan and Lady Wm Paget. The application was made by Lord Cardigan.

**THE WHITE SLAVES OF LONDON.**—Our columns were yesterday again disfigured by the details of one of those distressing cases, arising from the slopsellers' contract system, which are now so unhappily common. Elizabeth Harding, aged 19, was charged with stealing a shirt, the property of a Mrs Davies. Mrs Davies was a contractor, a middlewoman employed by the slopseller to make up his materials into shirts at a contract price per doz. She again employed the prisoner, with other workwomen, to make the shirts. 1*d.* a shirt was to have been the profit of the contractor. The work being in the present instance what is called "fine work," was paid higher than ordinary, viz., 6*d.* per shirt per diem, it being part of the agreement that one shirt was to be finished in the day. 3*s.* a week was thus the sum total which this unhappy girl was to earn, by working eighteen or nineteen hours per diem. Being unable to subsist on this pittance, the poor creature had pawned one shirt, and was besides charged with having incompletely made the others, for the construction of which one day each had been the time allotted. We are tired of reiterating our denunciation of the practice of grinding down these wretched and suffering women to work at such prices as these—3*d.*, or 2*d.*, or even 1*d.* a piece, as Mrs Davies said, as the contract price for a shirt. We cannot, however, refuse to echo the very apposite wish of the magistrate (Mr Alderman Farebrother) before whom the case was brought, "that those who were fond of buying those very cheap articles were compelled to make them at the price."—*Times of Tuesday.*

**THE SLAVE-TRADING CASE.**—As the particulars of this important case may not be known to all our readers, we subjoin the more important facts:—

A vessel, called the Gollupchick, sailing under Russian colours, and commanded by a Spaniard named Bernardos, was taken by Captain Hill, commander of H.M.S. Saracen, in 1839: there was no doubt that she was then engaged in the slave trade. Her crew was entirely Spanish. She was taken to Sierra Leone, where her Russian flag protected her; and she was brought to England, given up to the Russian government, and sold at Portsmouth to M. de Zulueta, who bought her at the instance of Martinez and Co., Spanish merchants, having houses at Cadiz and Havannah, who, there was no doubt, were slave traders. The condemned slaver, thus sold and bought, was fitted out with a cargo such as is used in barter for slaves; and she had on board "leaguers," vessels for carrying water, used by slave traders. These were knocked abroad by coopers while the vessel was at Portsmouth, but the staves were carefully numbered, and stowed away on the top of the ballast, so that they might be put together again. Bolts and screws were also concealed on board, when the vessel sailed, such as are used for fitting up slave decks. This condemned slaver, which had been seized under the Russian flag, was again found (after having, under most suspicious circumstances, gone to Cadiz), on her old ground, and apparently about to engage in her old and bloody traffic, when she was seized by a British cruiser. Letters and other documents were found on board, which tended to show that the prisoner's house had taken a most suspicious part in fitting her out. Martinez, for whom she was purchased, was a slave dealer; the cargo was shipped in the name of Thomas Jennings, the captain, not a single article being shipped in the name of Zulueta and Co., although they were the freighters, and which would have been done in ordinary circumstances, if the vessel had been going on a legal voyage. The three consignees of the cargo also were owners of barracoons, or slave coops, at the Galinas; and, finally, evidence was produced to show that when the vessel was seized formerly as the Gollupchick, Bernardos, her then commander, had addressed a letter to prisoner, who was stated to be the owner of that vessel. It appeared, however, that the evidence of these facts could not be admitted; and the prisoner was acquitted. Sir George Stephen, a nephew of the late Mr Wilberforce, took upon himself the office of public prosecutor; and certainly the public are greatly indebted to him for having taken upon himself this responsible and invidious office. Great service has been done by this prosecution. It has shown that if the slave trade does not actually originate in London, yet that houses of the highest responsibility are there to be found facilitating it under the cloak of a general agency.

**CRUELTY TO HORSES.**—The Animals' Friend society has published some extracts from the evidence of their inspectors, corroborated by the testimony of several officers of the metropolitan police, who have paid occasional visits to the knackers' yards by order of the police commissioners. The tale they tell is dreadful. A few passages may suffice to call attention to the subject. Speaking of one of these yards, Thomas Radcliffe, the society's inspector, says:—



"We found eight horses in an enclosed place, up to their fetlocks in decayed animal matter, mire, and every description of corruption. They had neither food nor water. The living animals were standing amongst the carcasses of the dead, crushing them at every step. The stench was overpowering. One of the slaughtermen admitted that they had no trouble with the horses, as four or five dropped off every night. At another yard the son of the proprietor showed thirty horses lying dead, some completely putrified, and he admitted that they never killed while they had so many dead ones." He offered to sell me a horse if I wanted one.—Police-constable Mernier, N 188, says: I confirm Radcliffe's statement. I saw a number of horses apparently starving: two had fallen dead, and the living ones were gnawing the hair and skin from the carcasses.—Police-constable Shayler, S 114, says: I saw several horses lying dead and dying in the filth of the yard, and a quantity of rats running over them.—Police-constable North, N 17, says: When passing the yard, hearing a groaning, I scaled the wall. There were about twenty horses, some tied up and others loose. Those at liberty were gnawing the manes and tails of the others, in their hunger, which caused them to groan dreadfully. It was a horrid sight, and the stench was dreadful.—Police-sergeant Allen, N 21, says: We discovered fourteen or fifteen horses, apparently dead, lying on the stones in an open shed. While examining the shed, we heard a noise behind; it was the moving of a horse's leg. After some trouble we discovered (by the steam issuing from the trunk of a dead horse from which the bowels had been taken) that the still living animal had, in its agony, plunged its head into the body of another horse by its side. In another yard I found four or five horses tied to the skeleton of a horse in the open air; one had dropped down from starvation."

**DAILY PAYMENT OF WAGES.**—We have received a copy of a report made to the Court of Directors of "The Gas Light and Coke company," on the beneficial effect of paying the wages of the stokers daily. The following extracts set forth the advantages of the system:—

"It is most gratifying to perceive that, in the habits of the men, an extraordinary improvement has taken place. The evil complained of, in regard to the Saturday night gang, is completely removed; the men come to their work cheerfully, and without the slightest appearance of intoxication, the work is as well done on a Saturday and a Sunday night, as any other; in short, the men are all regular in attendance, and there are no excuses. From this source alone, I anticipate a considerable saving to the sick fund; which will be free from the abuse sustained under the old system."

"Although there were some of the men who at first objected to the plan of being paid daily, it must be observed, the objectors were of the lowest order of the men, incapable of forming any opinion of what was most beneficial to their own interest; looking forward only to the largest quantity of drink they could procure with the means at their command. These men are, however, now contented with the present arrangement, while the majority have expressed themselves satisfied that the plan is calculated to improve their health and comfort."

"Having their money paid daily enables them to take advantage of the cheapest and best markets, and has effectually put a stop to the credit system of the publicans and small shopkeepers."

We are informed that this plan of paying daily is not attended with any additional trouble; the men are divided by tens, an intelligent one receiving for himself and nine others, and no errors or discussions as to time can occur, as they often do with weekly payments."

**NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—The last stone of the tower of the New Royal Exchange was set by the contractor on Tuesday week, on which occasion all the workmen were entertained, and some bottles of champagne were drunk at the top of the scaffold in honour of such completion. The first brick of this new structure was laid in January, 1841, and the contractors say they do not recollect any public building of the same substantial character having been erected in a period so short. The Exchange will be opened, for the use of the merchants, by the middle of next summer. The portico is completed, with the exception of the fixing of the sculpture in the pediment. The sculpture will consist of sixteen figures, in high relief, by Mr Richard Westmacott, which, it is said, bid fair to be not only creditable to that artist, but to the present state of sculpture in England.

**OPENING OF GRESHAM COLLEGE.**—The new building appropriated to the Gresham college, in Basinghall street, was opened on Thursday, and an address was delivered in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the trustees of the college by the lecturer on astronomy. The lecturer then proceeded to commence his first lecture, and concluded his part in the proceedings amidst general applause. The lecture was succeeded by a musical entertainment provided by Mr Edward Taylor, the musical professor, in the shape of an ode in commemoration of the event.

**A SLEEP WALKER.**—On Tuesday night, in Bagnigge Wells road, the passers-by were astonished on seeing a white figure approaching them with a lighted candle in one hand and a book in the other. On closer inspection it was found to be a man, with his shirt on only, wading with his bare feet through the muddy streets, and his eyes open and bearing a glassy stare; he was shortly stopped by a policeman, who awoke him.

#### PROVINCIAL.

**MR ATTWOOD'S NEW PLAN OF AGITATION.**—Mr Attwood has at length put forward his new plan of agitation. A long account of the scheme appears in the *Birmingham Journal* of Saturday. An association is to be formed, to be called "The National Union; or Confederation of all Classes to hold the Ministers of the Crown legally responsible for the welfare of the People." The plan is signed by twenty-one gentlemen of Birmingham, with Mr Attwood at their head. The principle of their union, they say, is one and one only.

We are determined to hold the ministers of the crown legally responsible for the welfare of the people. As far as the law and the constitution will give us power, we will suffer no ministers to rule in England who do not restore and secure abundance of good food, good clothing, and good lodging to all honest work-

men, and the just and necessary profits of capital and industry, to their employers generally, in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and trade. We enter into no disputable subjects. We force no opinions of our own upon the public. We say nothing of currency, nothing of reform, nothing of corn laws, nothing of taxation, nothing of an equitable adjustment of rents, nothing of machinery, nothing of free trade, nothing indeed upon any subject, which can by any possibility be disputed, or lead to discord or division, or even difference of opinion among the industrious classes. It is the duty of the ministers to understand these things, and to know, and to do, whatever is best for the safety and welfare of the people. If they are not competent for this, they are not competent to govern England, and with our consent they shall govern England no more.

They propose to undertake the business themselves, in consequence of the objections there are to convening an assembly from different parts of the kingdom.

We shall, of course, duly account for all sums of money which may come into our hands. As opportunity may occur, and as men of undoubted prudence and integrity may present themselves from distant towns and districts, we purpose to admit them into our council. It is not lawful for us to have branch associations, or affiliated bodies of any kind. We can only hold one confederation, with one council; but we can hold public meetings everywhere, and under these restrictions there are no limits to the numbers of our confederation, or to its legal power and influence, except those which may be imposed by the state of public interest, and of public opinion.

It would be their object to unite all electors and non-electors—merchant, manufacturer, landowner, farmer, and trader—to go to the government and say, "Such and such is our condition, such and such is the state of our unhappy country. Where are the just and rightful wages of our honest workmen? Where are the just and rightful profits of our honourable industry? If you cannot secure honest bread for honest labour, in a nation like this, you are not competent to govern England. If you cannot secure the reward of industry, upon which the foundations of society rest, you ought not to stand where you do. You must retire, and give place to better men." Hitherto all the efforts of the people had been feeble, varying, and unconnected, and frequently opposed to each other. They traveled by many roads, but they reached a beneficial end in none. They attempted every thing, and therefore they succeeded in nothing. But in this scheme all would be able cordially to unite together, while each might still pursue his own plan separately. With their almost despotic power over the legislature, ministers ought to be held responsible for the welfare of the people, as they had the power to do them justice. The proposed plan of proceedings is then described. They first propose to enrol electors, and to raise subscriptions. A small proportion of the sums raised by the Anti-corn-law League would suffice to secure their object.

We will not, then, direct our efforts against Sir Robert Peel. We will first go to him, and we will respectfully claim, at his hands, and by his means, the restoration of general prosperity and contentment to the people. If he should promise this, in good faith, we shall be content. But if he should refuse to promise it in good faith, or if he should neglect forthwith to carry his promise into effect, we will instantly present ourselves at the foot of the throne; and we will present innumerable petitions to our Most Gracious Queen, humbly and dutifully representing the sufferings and dangers of her faithful and loyal subjects, and most earnestly imploring her Majesty to dismiss Sir Robert Peel from his high and responsible office. We will present a similar mass of petitions to the House of Commons, humbly praying that they will grant no supplies whatever, so long as Sir Robert Peel should continue in office. We will act by every succeeding minister in a similar way. We will present thousands of petitions, if necessary. We will incessantly petition and remonstrate with the Crown and with parliament, until justice is done to the people. As far as the law, and the constitution, and the support of our countrymen will give us power, we will suffer no ministers to govern England who are not both able and willing forthwith to give general prosperity and contentment to the people.

They would invite the assistance of the masses:—

We earnestly call upon our fellow-countrymen of the industrious classes throughout the United Kingdom, and upon all our fellow-countrymen generally, who are awake to the sufferings and dangers of our country, to come forward forthwith, and give in their adhesions in support of our righteous cause. Let them hold meetings in every town, village, and district of the United Kingdom. Let them raise subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses. Let them allow no discord or division to break in among them. Let them listen to no thoughts of violence, insolence, or calumny, against open enemies, or professing friends. Let them enter upon no disputable subjects. Let them direct and concentrate all their exertions upon one single point, and one point only. Let them confirm our one single object, in holding the ministers of the Crown legally responsible for the welfare of the people. Above all, let them enrol a majority of the electors in our ranks, and they may be assured that the day of our country's safety, prosperity, and contentment is near at hand.

The plan is prefixed by a letter from Mr Attwood, addressed to the 16,000 persons who signed the requisition lately presented to him. The following quotation will, perhaps, best explain his views:—

Disguise the thing as we will, man is but man; and we may be assured that, wherever the ruling power is, there will be also oppression and delusion, unless such ruling power is coerced and controlled, either by the terror of foreign violence from without, or by the influence of moral power from within. One or other of these necessities seems absolutely essential to the good government of nations. If a government is under the constant terror of foreign violence from without, such government is constantly under the necessity of arming the people, and of making them prosperous, happy, and contented. But when foreign dangers are removed, such necessity ceases to exist, and then the industrious classes have no safety to rely upon, excepting such as may be found in a legal and general union, and combination among themselves. If the industrious classes have virtue to act upon this principle, they have the legal power to compel justice and protection from the worst of parliaments; but otherwise they have little to expect but fraud, cruelty, and oppression from the best. The government of Prussia is a despotism; but Prussia is probably the best governed nation in Europe. Surrounded by more powerful rival nations, and under the constant apprehension of either French, or Austrian, or Russian aggression, the government of that country places money in every man's pocket, education in every man's hand, and arms in every man's hand! Such a people cannot be oppressed.

**SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.**—A meeting of the liberal burgesses of Bridgewater was held on Monday evening, at the Bristol Arms, on the subject of municipal elections. After the business was concluded, the following resolutions, relating to Ireland, were proposed and seconded, and carried unanimously with loud applause:—1st. That this meeting, recognising the constitutional right of the people to meet and discuss public measures, and petition parliament for redress of grievances, views with alarm the recent attempt in Ireland to crush the expression of public opinion by military power. 2nd. That this meeting

admires the magnanimous conduct of the people of Ireland, and their peaceful and orderly demeanour when they were prevented by force of arms from holding a public meeting, called for the purpose of petitioning parliament; and this meeting, dreading the horrors of war, earnestly hopes that, whilst their fellow subjects in the sister kingdom assert their rights as men, they will exercise them as Christians. 3rd. That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the chairman, be forwarded to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.—*Somerset Gazette*.

**THE KENDAL ELECTION.**—We hear very favourable reports from Kendal as to the issue of the ensuing election. Colonel Lowther has indeed lent his influence to the Tories, and it is probable they will now make a great effort. For this the League will pay back the Lowthers by contesting Westmoreland at the next election. In the mean time, Mr Warburton has strengthened himself in the hearts of the reformers. A meeting was held on Monday, at which the best feeling prevailed. The constituency of Kendal only numbers 350; and it is expected that Mr Warburton will have a majority of 30 or 40.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**MEMORIAL ON PEACE.**—The committee of the Liverpool Peace society have lately forwarded the following memorial to Sir Robert Peel:—

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart, First Lord of the Treasury, &c., and to the Members of her Majesty's Government."

"The respectful memorial of the committee of the Liverpool Peace society

"Sheweth,

"That your memorialists are especially desirous for the preservation of peace in Christian communities, convinced that it is a fundamental requisite of the religion they profess.

"In consonance with this conviction, your memorialists would respectfully urge upon your consideration the criminality of a resort to arms on any occasion. The act in itself is unchristian. Warlike preparations familiarise the popular mind with the idea of the destruction of human life, and appear to stamp it with legitimacy.

"Your memorialists feel assured that, whatever may be the alleged grounds of popular discontent, a manifestation on the part of government of readiness to examine into, and of alacrity to redress, real grievances will always draw the reasonable and well-disposed members of society to the side of recognised authority, will deprive agitation of all dangerous power, and will save all parties from the awful responsibility which bloodshed, provoked by military interference, must entail.

"Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly pray that in your policy towards Ireland and Wales, you will immediately substitute measures of conciliation for those of coercion.

"And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

"(Signed) RICHARD RATHBONE, Chairman.  
ISAAC B. COOKE, Secretary.

"Liverpool, October 19, 1843."

**EDUCATION MEETING.**—On Wednesday, a most important meeting was held at the Bristol Public rooms, Broadmead, to take into consideration the educational necessities of the labouring classes of the city and neighbourhood, and to adopt resolutions for the purpose of mitigating those necessities, by increasing the efficiency of the schools already in existence, and by the establishment of others in situations where they are needed, on the plan of the British and Foreign School society. The Right Hon. Earl Ducie presided. The room was densely crowded by individuals connected with the various religious denominations of the city. Several eloquent addresses were delivered, and the resolutions, to effect the objects in view, were carried unanimously, and a collection made, amounting to £500.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Except in a few instances, we are unable to distinguish the number of complete suffragists elected during the elections for councillors on the 1st inst. At Birmingham fifteen complete suffragists were returned and one whig. The council now consists of thirty-four staunch complete suffragists, five tolerable radicals, who will act with the majority, and twenty-three whigs, fifteen of whom are aldermen selected five years ago; so that the complete suffrage party will now be able to elect their own mayor. In Leeds eleven liberals (seven of whom are complete suffragists) have been returned, and five Tories. The *Leicester Mercury* gives the result of the election for that town:—"There were last year on the council eight members of the Complete Suffrage association, and two others holding the same principles. There are now eleven members of that society, and three others who avow the same great political tenets. And this increase has been obtained without any contest at the poll with other sections of reformers." At Andover, Dover, Hastings, Ipswich, Axford, Sheffield (thirty-six out of the forty-two), Coventry, Kendal, Newcastle, Sunderland, Boston, Bridport, Hull, Northampton, Stafford, Thelford, Tiverton, &c., the liberals have been the more successful party, while the Tories have triumphed at the following places:—Cambridge, Harwich, Lichfield, Liverpool, Nottingham, Southampton, Wigan, York, Chester, Lichfield, Wells, Windsor, Bridgewater, Devonport, Grantham, Lincoln, Bolton, Macclesfield.

#### STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

The three principal convicts under the Special Commission have published a confession, addressed "to the public generally, and to our neighbours in particular," in which they say, "We are guilty, and doomed to suffer, while hundreds have escaped; let them and every one take care not to be deluded again to attack public or private property and resist the power of the law; for it will overtake them with vengeance and bring them down to destruction."

On the night of Wednesday last several of the out-buildings and other property of the farmers in the neighbourhood of RUTHIN were maliciously set on fire, and a scene of conflagration ensued without a parallel in this hitherto quiet and secluded part of the country. About nine miles from Corwen the village of Llangwm and Cerrig-y-Druidion are situated. The conflagration was confined to those two parishes. It commenced about eleven on Wednesday



night, at a place called Gaer-Gerrig, where all the outbuildings belonging to a tenant of the name of William Ellis were destroyed, and where eight cattle were burned to death, and a considerable quantity of corn consumed. Almost immediately after it was discovered that property belonging to Evan Jones, a tenant residing at Groesfaen, was on fire. In one of the outbuildings a servant-man, named Robert Roberts, about twenty-two years of age, and six calves, were smothered to death by the smoke. The fires then broke out on different farms, and upon the following morning it was discovered that the following places had been laid waste:—Tynant-y-Plase, Mrs. Davies tenant, outbuildings and one calf destroyed; Plase, Hugh Edwards tenant, outbuildings destroyed; Ty-Gwan, Thomas Edmonds tenant, outbuildings and about forty bushels of unthrashed oats destroyed; Pen-y-Gaer, David Jones tenant, the stable destroyed; Moesgroyn, Robert Jones tenant, all the outbuildings, one cow, and about forty bushels of unthrashed oats destroyed; Taidraw, Edward Hughes tenant, outbuildings destroyed; Pen-y-Graig, John Davies tenant, outbuildings and a quantity of oats destroyed; Glan-y-Gore, John Davies tenant, all the outbuildings and a considerable quantity of corn destroyed; Perthi Llywdion, Edward Morris tenant, outbuildings and from eight to ten bushels of unthrashed barley destroyed; Tyn-y-Cefn, Robert Jones tenant, outbuildings partially destroyed. An active search was set on foot by some of the people of the neighbourhood, who followed the incendiary's track. There was but one impression left on the minds of the persons who made the search, namely, that there was only one incendiary, as his track, and his only, was distinctly traceable from one farm to another, all along the six or eight miles of route. It was then remembered that there had been a bad character lurking about the neighbourhood, who, according to general report, had been using some threats towards the farmers. This was a man named Jones, who had absconded, but upon Thursday evening, about six o'clock, he was arrested at a place called Bala, about nine miles from Cerrig-y-Druidion. He remains still in the Ruthin Bridewell.

On the progress of the Special Commission the *Welshman* writes:—

"We are informed that since the opening of the Commission of Inquiry, on the 25th ult., the time of the commissioners has been regularly occupied from day to day with the investigation with which they are charged. A strict and methodical inquiry into the accounts of the various trusts in this county has hitherto been their principal object, but this employment has been almost daily more or less varied by the receiving of applications or complaints from individuals, or parochial deputations, relating to various subjects of alleged grievance of a local or general nature. As the commissioners had engaged themselves to hear, and had indeed invited, information from all parties who could elucidate the causes of the recent outbreak, or who laboured under any grievance which called for redress, they have given immediate audience, as far as other engagements of their time would allow, to persons of all stations, including county magistrates, trustees of tolls, clergy, farmers, guardians of the poor, and others."

Of the effects of the late trials on the minds of the people the *Times* reporter says, "In many parts of the county the late verdict against the 'Rebecca' prisoner Hughes, at Cardiff, has excited intense animosity against the jury who tried him. I have been told that some farmers from the more disturbed districts have affected even to be incredulous that such a verdict was ever returned by a Welsh jury. So far as an opinion can be formed at present, however, the severity of the sentence appears to have had a salutary effect, whilst it has at the same time excited universal commiseration for the culprit."

On Saturday morning last another batch of police constables, consisting of fifteen men and Sergeant Lupton, of the L. division (all of whom volunteered their services), were despatched by the Great Western Railway to Bristol, from which place they proceeded to assist the military and police already doing duty in Wales.

It is rumoured at Carmarthen that another Special Commission will issue at the end of the present term to try the prisoners in this county.

**TURN-OUT OF MILL HANDS.**—The weavers in the employ of Messrs Baileys', of Stalybridge, turned out on Thursday, for an advance of 1½d. per cut. On the same day the hands of Messrs Marlers, of Newton, struck for an advance of 1½d. per cut. The workpeople in the employ of Messrs Bensons, of Stalybridge, and Messrs Rayners, of Ashton, have also given a fortnight's notice to turn out, unless they obtain an advance of wages. Messrs Thorniley's hands, at Godley, are still out. Various meetings were held yesterday, at Hyde, and other places, and resolutions passed not to return to work at present prices.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Sir H. S. Wilmot, whose accident we lately reported, has been removed from the hotel to his residence at Chuddesden hall, where he is rapidly advancing to recovery.

**FATAL FIREWORK EXPLOSION.**—At Birmingham, on Thursday night, as a poor family were occupied in making fireworks, for which they had had a large order, without any assignable cause, the whole of the completed fireworks, loose powder, &c., blew up, killing two persons and a baby, and frightfully wounding seven others. The coroner, at the inquest, made some severe remarks on the danger of carrying on such employment in densely-crowded neighbourhoods.

The Grand Duke Michael, on Thursday, took his departure for the continent, having embarked at Woolwich in the Black Eagle steam vessel for Rotterdam.

## IRELAND.

### THE STATE TRIALS.

The proceedings in the Irish state prosecutions commenced on Thursday, the first day of Michaelmas term. The court of Queen's Bench was very much crowded. About half-past eleven o'clock, Judge Perrin took his seat on the bench, and twenty-three gentlemen were called to the bar, including four Roman Catholics and one separatist. The judge having retired, the clerk of the Crown called over the county and city grand jury panels; but, even under the stringent penalty of a £20 fine, the gentlemen on the panels manifested the greatest reluctance to come forward. Judge Burton having taken his seat, the panels were again called, and twenty-three gentlemen were placed upon the county jury, Mr Crofton being foreman; and twenty-three on the city jury, Mr G. L. Brooke being compelled, much against his will, to serve as foreman. A large majority of both juries are said to be conservatives.

Judge Burton proceeded to deliver his charge to the grand jury of the county and city of Dublin; which was listened to with the profoundest attention by all in court. It was strictly directed to its peculiar purpose, the instruction of the grand jury in their particular duty, and the proper manner of fulfilling it; but the judge necessarily touched on the broad questions involved in the charges against Mr O'Connell and the other defendants. Stating that the charge was one of conspiracy to abolish the legislative union by unlawful means, he adverted to the assertion, ascribed to the conspirators, that "this legislative union is in itself unlawful" and "absolutely void;" the consequence of which might be, that every statute made since the union, and importing to bind Ireland, would, to that extent, be void and of no legal effect. One charge of paramount importance was the assembling of large numbers to effect changes in the constitution by intimidation and physical force—

The intimidation spoken of does not, at least does not necessarily, impute to the persons calling together those multitudes of persons who appear to have been assembled at different times, and to have been occasionally addressed by the appellation of "fighting men," any design or intention of promoting or encouraging any infraction of the public peace on those occasions; on the contrary, it would appear to me that a principal object, and one very earnestly pressed upon those multitudes, was the strictly abstaining from any attempt at those times to hazard a breach of the peace. The charge, as I understand it, is this—namely, an intention to intimidate, by the demonstration of great physical force, all persons who might be adverse to an alteration of the constitution and government of the country; and also, and especially, by such demonstrations to affect the proceedings of the legislature on the subject. The exhibition of immense bodies of men, as being persons petitioning for a repeal of the union, and the asserting in their presence that, in part at least, by their intervention it must and should take place, seemed to me to afford ground for charging it in the indictment as a purpose of intimidation.

The offence here charged amounted to a misdemeanour. Another was the attempt to seduce from their allegiance divers of the Queen's subjects "serving in the army and navy." Proof of that would also corroborate the charge of intimidation. The offence charged, of soliciting contributions at home and abroad, for the purposes ascribed, was also a misdemeanour; and it opened considerations of very great importance, such as could "only be satisfactorily adjudicated upon by a trial under a plea of 'not guilty' to the indictment." Another specific offence alleged was also a misdemeanour—

I now allude to the charge of endeavouring to bring into contempt and disrespect the legal tribunals of the country, to diminish the confidence of the Queen's subjects in those tribunals, and to assume and usurp the prerogative of the Crown in the establishment of courts for the administration of the law. \* \* \* The appointment of public arbitrators to decide upon matters in litigation or dispute between the Queen's subjects (if it should be considered a beneficial measure for the public), ought properly to be effected by an act of parliament; so that the measure, appearing to have been adopted for the effectuation of it, may seem to have been so adopted upon the assumption that the parliament of the United Kingdom is not a lawful parliament, and that, therefore, the inhabitants of Ireland are justified in acting in opposition to, or in contempt of, its authority. The fact of such an assumption is, however, in this particular, wholly inferential.

The judge alluded to the public statements, that one of the witnesses (Mr Hughes, the shorthand writer) had made a misrepresentation in a matter of identity—

If a misrepresentation appears to have been made by him upon his oath, and to have been made wilfully, that is, with a consciousness of the matter sworn to by him being false, that will justly disentitle him to any credit from you. If even it appears to have been a misrepresentation made through his negligence—that is, through a want of proper care and attention to the very important duty he had to discharge—that may be, under all its circumstances, sufficient very materially to affect his credit, though it may not be sufficient to deprive him of all credit as to the whole of his testimony.

The charge occupied about half an hour in the delivery. Eleven o'clock next day was appointed for the meeting of the grand jury, and the attendance of the witnesses, to proceed with the preliminary inquiry.

Subsequently, a complaint was made in full court, that the clerk of the Crown had refused to receive affidavits in the case of Barrett versus Hughes (the cross charge of perjury); which were to be the basis of an application for a *quasi mandamus* to compel the police magistrates to receive informations. The officer was ordered to receive the affidavits.

The bills of indictment were sent before the city grand jury on Friday morning. They are enormous in extent, covering not less than ninety-five feet of

parchment. The indictment was accompanied by an abstract of its contents, prepared by the Crown counsel; but some members of the grand jury having objected to the reading any abstract, when they were sworn to consider the indictment itself, the voluminous document had to be gone through, count by count.

The deepest interest was manifested by the crowds in and about the courts respecting the progress of the prosecutions. On Saturday a number of witnesses for the Crown—thirty-six in number—were in attendance, in apartments near the grand jury room, to which the police prevented access; but at four o'clock, on an intimation from the grand jury that there was not the slightest chance of their coming to any decision that day, the witnesses were directed to go home.

The witnesses examined before the grand jury on Saturday were Mr Kemmis, the Crown solicitor, and Mr Vernon, of the stamp office. The examination of these gentlemen lasted till five o'clock. After which the jury adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday, when the other witnesses were to be in attendance. It is said there are thirty-five witnesses to examine. The general opinion seems to be, that no decision would be come to by the jury before this evening, in which case, should the bills be found, it is supposed that on Friday the counsel for the defence will apply for additional time to plead—say eight days, instead of four, the period specified by the act; grounding the application on the fact of the indictments sent before the grand jury containing a vast mass of evidence not included in the original informations upon which the accused parties were held to bail. Of course the Crown will not oppose the motion, so that between the extra time allowed for pleading and the seven days' notice of trial the term will have well nigh expired, Saturday, the 25th, being the last day. Under such circumstances the chances would seem to be that the trials would be postponed till the ensuing term.

**STATE OF IRELAND.**—In the *Banner of Ulster* for Saturday we find a series of letters on the condition of the peasantry of the south of Ireland, from parties to whom the editor of that paper had written for information. The first is from Mr James Carille, a Presbyterian minister, who dates his letter from Parsonstown. Although he acknowledges the prevalence of a deep-seated and increasing discontent, the writer denies that there is any ground for the apprehensions entertained by *Philalethes*, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

My belief is, that there is no such diabolical conspiracy brooding in the minds of any considerable portion of Roman Catholics in this country as that which has been attributed to them; nor even that any thing like an extensive or systematic preparation is in progress for a collision with the government of the country.

I confess that I have no further apprehension than that, if encouragement were given from the heads of the repeal party, some local and individual mischief might be perpetrated, which would be sufficiently distressing, but not calamitous to the extent apprehended by the correspondent in the *Morning Chronicle*.

He mentions one or two facts of interest—

The silver currency is rapidly disappearing and becoming very scarce, and great eagerness is manifested by many country people to obtain gold or silver for bank notes. The motive for this disposition to obtain and keep up gold or silver coin is generally understood to be the fear of the unsettling of the present order of things, and the consequent depreciation of paper money. \* \* \*

I have said that the people were wont to be very communicative on the subject—entering freely into it—usually broaching it themselves; but since the measures adopted by government respecting Mr O'Connell and the other repeal leaders have become known, they have become much more silent; and it is only since the adoption of these measures that the effect on the silver currency has been observed. \* \* \* It may appear to be rather a singular effect of the present agitation, that as the apprehension increases, the people seem to be so much the more willing to listen to the soothing and purifying narratives and doctrines of the Bible.

He thinks that it would be very easy to elicit such conversations as those reported by the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, for such conversations had actually been reported to him. Another correspondent of the *Banner*, who writes from Waterford, supports Mr Trevelyan's views.

From the intercourse I have had with the peasantry of the south, and from the information I have thus acquired from persons well informed respecting their feelings, I am firmly persuaded that the great body of the people are prepared for insurrection—ready to take up arms against their Saxon (Protestant) oppressors when called on by their leaders to do so; and, moreover, that they expect to be thus called upon. They have been inculcated with the seditious doctrines of the Corn exchange—their worst passions have been inflamed by the fierce and intemperate addresses delivered to them from the platform and the altar, and reiterated by the press—they have been taught to look upon the Saxons as their hereditary enemies, who cherish towards them feelings of hatred—who have deprived them of their dearest rights, and to whom all their sufferings are to be ascribed.

A third correspondent, writing from Wexford, says—

I made inquiry regarding the state of the country from persons well qualified to judge, owing to their intercourse with the peasantry, and find their opinions corroborative of my own, which is, that, notwithstanding the agitation of repeal, seldom have mutual good feeling and kindness prevailed to a greater extent than at present.

A fourth, Mr Joshua Collins, a minister of the Presbyterian church in Kilkenny, denies Mr Trevelyan's statements.

I have frequent communications with all classes of Roman Catholics, the rich and the poor of them; and as the state of the country and the contemplated rebellion and massacre of the Protestants are the current conversational topics of the day, I have often heard them express their sentiments on these subjects, and one and all have repudiated with indignation the imputation of such intentions to them.



## Miscellaneous.

**MORE TROOPS FOR IRELAND.**—Her Majesty's war steamer Rhadamanthus arrived in Kingston harbour to-day. A lieutenant, with a party of artillery and bombardiers have been ordered to Drogheda, to fortify some fort there. Arrangements are in progress for fortifying all the martello towers in Ireland.—*Dublin Monitor.*

**THE MEMBERS FOR WATERFORD.**—A considerable portion of the constituency of this city have held a meeting, at which it was determined to request from their representatives Mr T. Wyre and Sir H. W. Barron, a statement of their views with respect to repeal, and to call upon them to resign in case the answers were not satisfactory.

**REMARKABLE LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF WELINGTON.**—The *Cork Reporter* says that a letter from the Duke to the Earl of Glengall was seen and read by parties at the Cahir races, who communicated the following as the substance of its contents:—

"That almost all the British army—certainly every regiment which can be spared, and made available for service—will be concentrated in Ireland.

"That camps will be formed in different parts of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of cities and towns; that the army will occupy these camps, and that such barracks as they now occupy will be made available for the reception of such families and persons as may consider, or be in apprehension, that their lives and properties are, or may be, in danger.

"That also all possible facilities would be afforded to those who may wish to avail themselves of them, for quitting the country, and taking refuge in England or elsewhere until the troubles are over and the rebellion subdued; and that pending events, supplies of arms, ammunition, and subsistence of every description, would be continued to be sent into the country from England, for the use of the army by-and-by, so as to make it independent of, or not dependent upon, the Irish peasantry and people."

**THE IRISH ARMS ACT.**—This act is appointed by the lord lieutenant in council to come into operation on Monday next.

**THE LANDLORD AND TENANT INQUIRY.**—The commission appointed to inquire into the tenure of land in Ireland is to consist of five gentlemen, with Lord Devon as chairman. Their names are—Mr G. Alexander Hamilton, one of the university members, and Mr Wynne, of Hazlewood, a relative of Lady de Grey, conservatives; Mr Tighe, of Woodstock, brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, and Mr More O'Ferrall, M.P., both whigs. Mr O'Ferrall has, however, from the delicate state of his health, declined to act.

The *Cork Reporter* states that informations were about to be laid by government against some of the speakers at a repeal meeting in Cork, held on the 23rd October.

The *Derry Standard* asserts that "the southern system of agrarian terrorism is gradually creeping into Ulster."

**COURT OF ARBITRATION.**—The Kingstown repeal court of arbitration assembled on Friday. John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., presided as chairman; and of the other arbitrators the following gentlemen were present:—Dr Gray, Major Nicholson, Mr Nugent, Mr M. O'Kelley, Mr M. Moriarty, and Mr Joseph H. Dunne. Mr Campbell, inspector of police, attended in court. After adjudicating on the cases brought before them, the chairman observed that they sat there in virtue of an act passed in the reign of William IV., which gave them the power to act as arbitrators. The court adjourned to that day week.

## SCOTLAND.

**NARROW ESCAPE FROM POISONING.**—Thirty children narrowly escaped from being poisoned in Edinburgh, on Monday last, from eating a quantity of foreign nuts, not unlike the gall nut of the Scottish oak, which had been thrown out by a shopkeeper in Jamaica street; they were all extremely ill, but happily recovered.

**NEGLECT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.**—We have received a letter from Dundee on the subject of the death of a boy named Strathern, occasioned by a loaded wagon belonging to the Dundee and Newtyle railway passing over him. The allegation against the company is of so serious a nature, involving as it does public security, that it certainly deserves investigation, if only with the view of settling the question which may arise between the directors and some of the inhabitants respecting it. It is stated that the company have no act of parliament to lay rails through the town; but in consequence of the laxity of the municipal authorities, a continuation of the line was carried on, two or three years after the original undertaking was completed, from the depot near the north side of the town to the harbour, which has no fence or protection, and over which waggons pass as they go up and down the town, with only one person to attend them. The result of all this has been the frequency of accidents which have at last ended in loss of life; and therefore it is quite time, if the facts recited be true, that proper efforts should be made either to restrict the nuisance complained of, or to provide efficient security for the public.—*Times.*

[We also have received a letter on the subject, together with an account of the trial that took place at Dundee. The defendant was charged with "culpable homicide," but acquitted before a jury. Our correspondent writes, "I am forced to apply to you, trusting you will deem the cause of the poor, the oppressed, and the injured, to be sufficient to assist in exposing the conduct of a company who, to make a profit to themselves, have altogether neglected the public safety.]

According to private letters from Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours may be expected in London about Thursday next, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

**THE NEW DEFAMATION AND LIBEL LAW** came in force on the 1st instant. The following is an abstract of its provisions, as the bill was ultimately modified in its progress through parliament:—The operation of the act extends to England, Wales, and Ireland, the only exclusion being Scotland. There are ten short clauses, carrying out the preamble, which declares that the act is framed "for the better protection of private character, and for more effectually securing the liberty of the press, and for better preventing abuses in exercising the said liberty." In future cases, a defendant in an action for defamation may prove that he made an apology before or after action; which evidence will be considered in mitigation of damages. In an action against a newspaper for libel, the defendant may plead that it was inserted without malice and without neglect, and may pay money into court by way of amends, in the same manner, with regard to the pleadings and costs, as in a personal action. By the third section, it is enacted that the publishing or threatening to publish a libel, or proposing to abstain from publishing anything, with intent to extort money, shall be punished by imprisonment and hard labour for any period not exceeding three years. In the two following provisions, maliciously publishing a defamatory libel, "knowing it to be false," shall subject the offender, on conviction, to both fine and imprisonment in a common gaol or house of correction for two years; and for maliciously publishing a defamatory libel, without knowledge of its falsity, to fine or imprisonment, or both, for a period not exceeding one year. (The house of correction is omitted in the second clause.) Upon the trial of an indictment or information, the defendant having pleaded a plea similar to the plea of "justification," the truth of the matter charged may be inquired into, but shall not amount to a defence unless it was for the public benefit. The prosecutor may deny the plea under conviction; the court, in awarding punishment, shall consider whether the offence has been aggravated or mitigated by the plea. A defendant may rebut a *prima facie* case of publication, and show that it was made without his knowledge, and that the said publication did not arise from want of due care or caution on his part. On a prosecution for a private libel, a defendant, on acquittal, shall be entitled to his costs from the prosecutor; and on a special plea of "justification," if the issue be found for the prosecutor, he shall recover the costs incurred by such plea, to be taxed by the proper officer. The other two clauses relate to the interpretation of certain words, and the operation of the act on the 1st of November.

**SYDNEY SMITH UPON REPUDIATION.**—This accomplished wit has published in the papers another letter relative to American debts, fully equal in caustic humour and biting sarcasm to any of his former effusions. The following are some of the principal portions:—

"I repeat again, that no conduct was ever more profligate than that of the State of Pennsylvania. History cannot pattern it: and let no deluded being imagine that they will ever repay a single farthing—their people have tasted the dangerous luxury of dishonesty, and they will never be brought back to the homely rule of right. The money transactions of the Americans are become a by-word among the nations of Europe. In every grammar-school of the whole world *ad Græcas Calendas* is translated—the American dividends.

I am no enemy to America. I loved and admired honest America when she respected the laws of pounds, shillings, and pence; and I thought the United States the most magnificent picture of human happiness. I meddle now in these matters because I hate fraud—because I pity the misery it has occasioned—because I mourn over the hatred it has excited against free institutions.

Among the discussions to which the moral lubricities of this insolvent people have given birth, they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the property of their creditors—of deciding who among them is rich, and who poor, and who are proper objects of compassionate payment; but, in the name of Mercury, the great god of thieves, did any man ever hear of debtors alleging the wealth of the lender as a reason for eluding the payment of the loan? Is the Stock Exchange a place for the tables of the money-lenders; or is it a school of moralists, who may amerce the rich, exalt the poor, and correct the inequalities of fortune? Is Biddle an instrument in the hand of Providence to exalt the humble and send the rich empty away? Does American Providence work with such instruments as Biddle?

The debt of Pennsylvania, estimated at 40,000,000 dollars, bears, at five per cent., an annual interest of 2,000,000 dollars. The income of this state was, in 1840, 131,000,000 dollars, and is probably at this time not less than 150,000,000 dollars; a net revenue of only one-and-a-half per cent. would produce the 2,000,000 dollars required. So that the price of national character in Pennsylvania is one-and-a-half per cent. on the net income; and, if this market price of morals were established here, a gentleman of a thousand a year would deliberately and publicly submit to infamy for £15 per annum; and a poor man, who by laborious industry had saved £100 a year, would incur general disgrace and opprobrium for thirty shillings by the year. There really should be lunatic asylums for nations as well as for individuals.

Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and showing them Larcenous Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogues Railway, and other dishonest works. "This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan of 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830; we pocketed your good people's money for the railroad only last year." All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but, if I had the misfortune to be born among such a people, the

land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would appeal from my fathers to my forefathers. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life.

This new and vain people can never forgive us for having preceded them 300 years in civilization. They are prepared to enter into the most bloody wars with England, not on account of Oregon, or boundaries, or right of search, but because our clothes and carriages are better made, and because Bond-street beats Broadway. Wise Webster does all he can to convince his people that these are not lawful causes of war; but wars, and long wars, they will one day or another produce; and this, perhaps, is the only advantage of repudiation. The Americans cannot gratify their avarice and ambition at once; they cannot cheat and conquer at the same time. The warlike power of every country depends on their Three per Cents. If Cæsar were to reappear upon earth, Wettenhall's List would be more important than his Commentaries; Rothschild would open and shut the Temple of Janus; Thomas Baring, or Bates, would probably command the Tenth Legion, and the soldiers would march to the battle with loud cries of Scrip and Omnium Reduced, Consols, and Cæsar! Now, the Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit. Having been as dishonest as they can be, they are prevented from being as foolish as they wish to be. In the whole habitable globe they cannot borrow a guinea, and they cannot draw the sword, because they have not money to buy it.

And now, drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania, there is yet a moment left: the eyes of all Europe are anchored upon you—

"*Surrexit mundis justis furis.*" start up from that trance of dishonesty into which you are plunged: don't think of the flesh which walls about your life, but of that sin which has hurled you from the heaven of character, which hangs over you like a devouring pestilence, and makes good men sad, and ruffians dance and sing. It is not for Gin Sling alone and Sherry Cobler that man is to live; but for those great principles against which no argument can be listened to—principles which give to every power a double power above their functions and their offices, which are the books, the arts, the academies that teach, lift up, and nourish the world—principles (I am quite serious in what I say above cash, superior to cotton, higher than currency)—principles, without which it is better to die than to live, which every servant of God, over every sea and in all lands, should cherish. *Usque ad addita spiramenta animæ.*

Yours, &c., SYDNEY SMITH.

**COLONEL THOMPSON ON THE FRANCHISE.**—It is well known that the electors of Kendal transmitted to each of the candidates named for the representation of their borough, a series of questions on the leading political subject of the day. Among these was Colonel Thompson, whose replies on the question of the franchise we subjoin:—

"5. Upon the extension of the suffrage? *Ans.*—I believe that the extension of the suffrage to every man whose co-operation is demanded

in the service of the state, or whose obedience is required to the laws, is as much called for, both by justice and policy, as that every individual in a joint-stock company should have some voice in the regulation of its affairs, or that every man, whether rich or poor, should be allowed to enter a market. The entering the market does not carry with it the same power when they get there. And I believe that the privation of which the unrepresented classes complain, will be done away with, as personal slavery in this and other countries has been, by the spread of knowledge on the impolicy of injustice, and by the interests which the powerful classes alternately will feel, in raising up one portion after another to the standard of free men.

"6. Upon the ballot; and upon shortening the duration of parliaments? *Ans.*—I consider the refusal of the ballot to be a dishonourable fraud of the aristocracy, which, so far as I may account myself

self by position anything of an aristocrat, I am heartily ashamed of. An officer in the army is studiously fenced round by law with the shield of secret voting, when he gives his vote or opinion on what affects the life or honour of a fellow creature; and this for the very reason that has been urged against the ballot, that he is exercising a legal trust. He is fenced because he will exercise his legal trust better than if exposed to tyranny and solicitation. Lord John or Lord Henry is not called a coward or a liar, because at his club he takes care to have the protection of the ballot when he is to vote on something, which by some remote consequences might entail discomfort on him if his vote were known. But the poor man's claim for the ballot is called 'cowardly, lying, sneaking, dishonourable, and mean,' when it is put forward for him or by him. Such is the justice the poor man gets at present.

"The long duration of parliaments I equally view as a fraud on the part of the corrupt possessors of power, to keep it. All honest men are content to settle accounts every Christmas; and so would all honest members of parliament. The man who is not content, is so because he means to do something the shortened term would hinder. He means to buy, what others means to sell; and what he buys and they sell, they both mean should be worth something. The objection respecting the trouble of frequent elections, is like the story current in my country, of a boy who 'righted' his head once in seven years, and wondered how they did that righted it every day. Nobody regrets frequent elections, who is to gain by them; nobody resists them, but those who are to lose by them. It is a question between the people having power, and somebody else."

**STORMS AT SEA.**—The papers, we regret to say, are again crowded with accounts of heavy gales at sea, whereby many vessels have been wrecked and lives lost. From Liverpool, Carnarvon, Fleetwood, Brighton, Aberystwith, Deal, Lowestoff, Hull, and several other parts, we find accounts of vessels run ashore, stranded, or sunk, some with loss of life and cargo. One number of *Lloyd's Shipping List* last week contained accounts of the wreck or serious damage of between sixty and seventy vessels.



## Literature.

*The Influence of Aristocracies on the Revolutions of Nations.* By JAMES J. MACINTYRE. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THE influence of aristocracies! What meaning there lies wrapped up in the expression! What dark images of bygone events does it call up! Of what an immense amount of the miseries that have afflicted humanity does it tell! To what a host of the worst of passions is it the index! Truly the subject is a vast and a varied one—a subject broad and deep as the history of man himself—full of experiences that may serve for present and future guidance—suggestive of numberless reflections, touching the philosophy of human nature, and giving rise to manifold speculations concerning the ultimate fate of our race. He who should treat the question in a manner worthy of its importance—exhibit its various features in all their startling ugliness—paint it in the full vividness of its natural colours, and hold up a picture displaying all the horrors of the reality, must, indeed, be a man of no ordinary mind.

Mr Macintyre commences his work with an attempt to trace "the influence of aristocracies" to its primitive source. He says—

"Several definitions have been given of the word power:—it has been said, that 'knowledge is power,' and that 'money is power.' Knowledge may be termed moral power, and money may be denominated physical power. But if money, or capital, be considered as power, and analysed, it will be found to reduce itself into subsistence or food—for, as money is the universal representative of property, it can draw to itself, by exchange, the food of man, and thereby give to the possessor an effective hold of life itself. No other substance will impart such strength, and therefore food is power."—pp. 14, 15.

This we take to be a correct position. The many errors that both are and have been entertained respecting the causes of social prosperity and adversity, arise mainly from the neglect of this principle. Whilst we study questions of capital, currency, and taxation, through the medium of an article of fictitious value like money, we shall never cease to blunder. Political economists will have but little chance of arriving at the truth until the several problems and theories of commercial philosophy are stated in terms of labour and produce.

The author proceeds to establish the proposition that "food is power," by an analysis of the means which aristocracies have, in past ages, employed to maintain their supremacy, and having pointed out the numerous cases where the control of a nation's food has practically been the agent of its subjection, goes on to show that the present condition of England is but another illustration of the same principle.

We pass over this part of the work for the sake of making one or two extracts relative to the mode of remedying this state of things. Here is a warning against whiggism:—

"There is another delusion, which it will be well for the people to get quit of at this critical juncture of their affairs, and that is, the delusion of party politics, and the trusting to this administration or the other administration, as the saviour of the country. The abuse of party and the vulgar recrimination between statesmen and public men, in and out of parliament, are thrown out merely to divert attention from the main objects of personal interest, contemplated by the fortunate adventurer of the day; or to conceal from the public a secret understanding, which may exist between the individuals who have retired from office and those who have entered into it. Such have been the disclosures made of dereliction of principle by men of high rank and influence in the country, and such is the debasing effect of power on their character, that a person may believe anything of them in the present day."—p. 177.

Mr Macintyre is equally explicit in his advocacy of complete suffrage. Listen to his opinion respecting the true remedy for aristocratic misgovernment:—

"The time has now arrived, when it is absolutely necessary for the middle classes of this country to form a decisive resolution; to hesitate is dangerous, and may be ruinous; to stand still they cannot; in all its consequences, to remain stationary is tantamount to retrogradation; there is only one step to be taken, and that step is in advance; and that advance can only be secured by imparting the political franchise to hundreds of thousands of persons at present deprived of it."—p. 290.

It is to be hoped that these testimonies, coming from one who has evidently paid much attention to history, will have due weight with those who are accustomed to stigmatise the doctrine of popular supremacy as theoretical, dangerous, and opposed to experience.

We should have been much better pleased with Mr Macintyre's work had it been more compactly put together. Whilst we are free to admit that it contains much valuable information, and is generally distinguished by the correctness of its views, we cannot say much in its praise as a piece of composition. It is argumentative in matter, but not in manner. It has an evident want of method. The facts and inferences are not linked together in logical order. The chapters have, in many cases, no intelligible connexion; and, in consequence of this looseness of style, the main arguments of the work are not made to stand out in that strong relief that their importance demands, and much of

their power is lost to the reader. Judicious arrangement and condensation would greatly enhance their effect.

*Random Logic*; or, "the Greatest Happiness Principle" Vindicated; a Complete Refutation of the *Nonconformist's* Recent Argument on that Question. By SIMON SIFT. Fisher and Campsie, Printers, Perth.

THE design of this pamphlet is expressed in the title page, which also somewhat prematurely settles its own merits. It might have been left for the reader to judge whether or not the argument of the *Nonconformist* has been completely refuted. Let this pass. The writer has shown considerable acuteness—he sees clearly; but, in our judgment, does not see quite to the bottom of the subject he has taken in hand. He has discussed our article, paragraph by paragraph. We have no reason to complain of unfairness, and, if we think he has evinced a little too much of the confidence of victory before it is his due, we are quite disposed to deal leniently with so common a failing of controversialists. A word or two, however, in defence of ourselves, we hope he, and our readers, will allow.

At the outset of our article we drew what appeared to us to be a well-warranted distinction between the *object* for which human governments are constituted, and the ultimate *result* they may be instrumental in producing, which Simon Sift labours to prove to be a distinction without a difference. He says that the protection of life, liberty, and person, are only justifiable on the ground that such protection is conducive to human happiness; and that, therefore, human happiness must be the object at which the government should aim. We are afraid we shall have to trouble him with another distinction. A. sends for B. to cure him of a disease. A. does so because disease interferes with his happiness. Whereupon B. enlarges his commission, and fancies because he has been called in by A. to cure a specific evil, which evil A. found to detract from his happiness, that therefore he is consulted generally about A.'s happiness, instead of the removal of a particular obstruction to it. B. consequently does not, indeed, wholly neglect the means of cure, but does not confine himself to them. He gives orders to A.'s household—lectures him on his mode of conducting business—prescribes for the education of his children—and sends a clergyman to reason him out of heretical opinions. A., surprised at all this, asks B. what authority he can show for his unwarrantable meddling, seeing he was called in to cure a bodily complaint, not to superintend his patient's private affairs. "Why," answers B., "did you not wish to be cured in order to increase your own happiness?" "Certainly," responds the other. "Very well," returns B., "that, then, was my proper object. What was the use of curing your disease unless, by so doing, your happiness was promoted? It was that which I was called in ultimately to promote, and at that I have aimed." And according to Simon Sift he was right. We resort to government for protection; we do so in order to remove existing obstacles to our happiness; therefore, happiness, says this writer, and not protection, is the object at which government should aim. We send a servant from London to Northampton with a horse, with a view to facilitate our getting to Edinburgh. Now one would suppose that servant's proper object—that which should regulate his conduct, should be, not to get us to Edinburgh, but to get our horse to Northampton. But the servant has learned logic of Simon Sift, and thus reasons—"My master's purpose in sending me forward with this horse to Northampton, is to forward his own journey to Edinburgh. That, therefore, must be my purpose. I will, therefore, hire a horse and send forward to Leeds, and order the man whom I send with it to book his place by the mail to Newcastle, and write to Newcastle to have a post chaise ready for him to his journey's end." But it so happens that his master has made arrangements for himself all the rest of the way, and wanted his servant's help only to the extent commanded. And yet, if this writer is to be trusted, the distinction drawn between the object of an arrangement, and the results it may be instrumental in producing, is "a distinction without a difference."

We referred to the origin of government—not, of course, its historical, but its philosophical origin—and said that its object was primarily to protect, not to confer—negative rather than positive. To this it is replied that "every good is a positive good." Our meaning we take to have been quite plain, and deem it altogether unnecessary to becloud ideas by stirring up a dust about the meaning of words. The writer deals with things when he produces the post office and turnpike roads, as proofs of positive good, which government may with advantage confer. Now, in answer, we beg to suggest, that it is not at all clear that competition would not have brought both to an earlier and greater state of perfection. We see nothing in either instance which associated capital, skill, and enterprise might not have accomplished quite as successfully as they have done railroad accommodation and regular market supplies. Because government has done these things, and done them comparatively well, we are not warranted to draw the inference that government is the only proper instrument for doing them, and much less, that therefore it is bound to attempt more important matters.

We urged that external arrangements may interfere with happiness, but cannot compass it—that it is an inward harmony which no power withoutside of man can bring about—and in a succeeding paragraph we referred to the numberless influences, commerce, religion, education, &c., which must conspire to place happiness within the reach of society. Our animadversion regards this as a palpable inconsistency, and thereupon enjoys a triumph all his own. It is a pity to spoil his self-complacency, but we must suggest that his shouts are premature. Let us take health instead of happiness—what is it? A thousand things external to us may affect it, but cannot compass it. It is an internal harmony which, when wanting, no outward arrangement can confer. Many things must concur to place it *within our reach*—but those things do not constitute health—all may be present where it may be wanting—they are but the raw material which the constitution, if well balanced, may convert into bodily vigour. And so of happiness. Man must be internally right—right with himself—in order to have the power to get happiness from whatever source. And governments might as well make provision for enlightening the insane as for conferring happiness on disorganised humanity. We say, then, that whilst external arrangements must be present in order to its existence, external arrangements cannot compass it.

Our limits forbid our entering more fully into the question. From what we have already said, Simon Sift may see that it is easier to say that he has completely refuted our arguments than to make good his boast. If we were disposed to imitate his self-confidence, we might affirm that there is not a single train of reasoning in his pamphlet which does not rest upon a fallacy. But we will not do so. We thank him for his general courteousness of tone—we admire his determination to investigate for himself—we advise him not to mistake an acute perception for a sound judgment—and we recommend him to bear in mind that confidence in the strength of one's own reasoning, whilst it may serve to satisfy himself, will do but little towards convincing others. We wish we could spare him more space, but we cannot.

*The Grave of Genius.* A Tale; True yet Marvellous. By J. O. LA MONT. London: Strange.

AN affecting tale of the fate of a young intellectual Scotchman, compelled, by a series of calamities, to resort to London, the "grave of genius," to seek a living by literary labour. We see nothing marvellous in it, considering what London is, and what the prime object of every publisher is, whether in the metropolis or out of it. So far from being marvellous, we much fear that its main features are too, too common. George Chisholm, the hero, is, we have too great reason to believe, but a specimen of a numerous class—young, cultivated, high-minded men, battling in this modern Babylon against penury, and using a very insufficient weapon to ward off its deadly blows—literary ability, twined with moral character and religious principle. The tale, however, is well told, and lays hold upon the reader's interest. It is simple, brief, and affecting—and it tone and tendency all that we could wish.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Examination of Dr Pusey's Sermon on the Eucharist.* By B. GODWIN, D.D.
2. *Page's Library of Fiction.* Part 1.
3. *Illuminated Magazine*, for November.
4. *Colonial Magazine*, for November.
5. *The People's Music Book.* Parts 6, 7, and 8.
6. *History of Ireland.* Part 2.

## Religious Intelligence.

**BEDFORD.**—The first anniversary of the tabernacle (baptist), was held on Lord's day, October 15th, when Mr Jabez Burns of London preached morning and evening; and Mr G. Hall of Carlton in the afternoon. On Monday the 16th, at nine o'clock, A.M., several persons were baptized in the river Ouse. At eleven, A.M., a Christian church was formed, when the ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered by Mr G. Hall. At two o'clock, P.M., Mr Thomas Clements (for whom the chapel was built) was ordained pastor over this church; when Mr Wallis of Riseley delivered the introductory discourse; Mr W. Owen of Cranfield asked the questions and offered the ordination prayer; Mr G. Hall gave the charge from 2 Thess. iv. 1, 2. At five o'clock upwards of a hundred people sat down to tea. In the evening, Mr J. Burns preached to the people. The whole of the services were exceedingly interesting, and we hope profitable to many.

**NORTH SHIELDS.**—On Tuesday evening, the 24th of October, a highly interesting meeting of the members and friends of Bethel chapel, North Shields, took tea in the school room adjoining the above place of worship. After tea, Mr J. Murrat, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented to Mr Henderson, pastor of the church, a Bible and hymn-book, handsomely bound, as an expression of their unabated attachment to him for his unwearied labours amongst them.

**DR KALLEY.**—From a letter received from Dr Kalley, of date 7th October, it appears he was still, after ten weeks' imprisonment, in gaol. He gives in that letter some account of the attempts being made to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures. Bail, it would appear, was still, at the date of his letter, denied him. Some of Dr Kalley's friends in Madeira deem it almost providential that he is in gaol, as otherwise attempts might have been made to assassinate him.—*Scottish Guardian*.

**ENON CHAPEL, ST MARYLEBONE.**—On Lord's-day, October 29th, the annual sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the pastor, Mr Jabez Burns; and in the afternoon by Dr Bettelheim, a converted Jew. The services were interesting and well attended, and the collections and donations amounted to £53 1s. 14d. At the annual meeting, held on the following evening, a brief history of the church was given. During the eight years of the pastorate of the present minister, the church has increased from twenty-eight members to upwards of three hundred. Five hundred pounds of the chapel debt has been paid off—upper galleries built for the children—and an extra Sabbath school erected. The church and congregation, during the last year, raised eighty-two pounds for the Orissa mission, fifty-six pounds for visiting and relieving the poor of the neighbourhood, and before the meeting separated, one hundred and four pounds were pledged towards liquidating a mortgage incumbrance of £250. We furnish these particulars as an interesting exhibition of the efficiency of the voluntary principle.

**KINGSWOOD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—The ordination of Mr B. Opie Bendall, late of Highbury college, as pastor of the independent church at Kingswood, took place on Wednesday, October 18th. The following ministers took part in the services:—Mr G. Wood, of Bristol, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer; Mr J. Glanville, of Kingswood, near Bristol, delivered the introductory discourse; Mr D. Thomas, of Wotton-under-Edge, asked the usual questions; Mr J. Lewis, of Wotton-under-Edge, offered the ordination prayer; Mr R. Knill, of Wotton-under-Edge, gave the charge to the minister; and Mr William Dove, of Falfeld, con-



cluded the service with prayer. In the evening a sermon was preached by Mr William Jay, independent minister, of Bath.

UPMINSTER.—Mr Robert Thomson, A.M., dissenting minister, late of Saddleworth, near Manchester, having received a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastoral charge of the congregational church, Upminster, Essex, removed thither last March. This settlement was publicly recognised on the 17th October. Mr George Rogers, of Albany Road chapel, Camberwell, introduced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer; Mr R. Ferguson, minister of the gospel at Startford, briefly explained and justified the service, and asked the usual questions. Mr J. Clayton, of Poultry chapel, London, offered up special prayer for the people and their new pastor; Dr J. Morrison, of Chelsea, gave the charge to the minister; and Dr Leifchild addressed the people. Mr A. Brown, of South Ockendon, Messrs E. Dewhurst, of Billericay, and Hill, of Chigwell row, assisted in the devotional services of the day.

CHINA.—Communications to the directors of the London Missionary society announce that a very encouraging commencement has been made at Ningpo, one of the five ports to which free access has been secured to our countrymen by the treaty of peace; and there, under the guidance and favour of Him whose kingdom rules over all, it may be confidently anticipated that a permanent footing for the Christian missionary will be obtained. It is also stated that a general meeting of the missionaries of the society was about to be held at Hong Kong for the purpose of deliberating on the further measures to be adopted in order to improve, to the utmost practicable extent, the present facilities and opportunities for the extension of the gospel in China.—*Missionary Magazine*.

MANCHESTER.—Mr A. E. Pearce, late of the Lozells, Birmingham, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the independent church assembling in Charlestown chapel, Manchester, and will enter on his labours on the second Sabbath in November. The prospects of this infant church are very encouraging, and the people have it in contemplation to erect a new chapel in a more eligible situation than the present.

KENSINGTON.—The recognition service connected with the settlement of Mr John Stoughton, at Honiton street chapel, as the pastor of the church late under the ministerial care of Dr Vaughan, was held on Tuesday, the 31st ult. Mr John Yockney, independent minister, commenced the solemnities of the day by reading and prayer, Dr Morison delivered the introductory discourse, Dr Vaughan addressed Mr Stoughton upon his ministerial duties, and Dr Leifchild preached to the people. After the public service, about one hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner at the King's Arms, Kensington, when a number of animating speeches were delivered, and congratulations were exchanged upon the auspicious events of the day.

FAREWELL TEA PARTY TO MR JOSEPH DAVIS, MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday, the 3rd of October, a farewell tea party was given to Mr Joseph Davis, in the vestries of the York street chapel, at which about 220 sat down to tea. In consequence of the number present, the large square pews of the chapel were fitted up with tables to accommodate them. Alderman Callender was called to the chair, and suitable speeches were delivered by the following ministers:—Dr Hoby of Birmingham, Wm McKerrow, J. W. Massie, Charles Thompson, F. Tucker of Union chapel, T. G. Lee of Salford, and C. Baker of Stockport. One object of the meeting was to present to Mr Davis the London Encyclopædia, in twenty-two volumes, royal octavo, as a token of the esteem entertained towards him by the friends of civil and religious freedom of various denominations, for the firm and uncompromising stand he has taken, and the moral courage he has displayed on several occasions during his short residence in Manchester, and more especially in reference to the Factory Education bill.

HORWICH, LANCASHIRE.—Mr Anthony Bateson, late a student in Blackburn academy, having received a unanimous invitation from the congregational church assembling in Lee chapel, Horwich, near Bolton, entered on his ministerial engagements in that place last Lord's day, the 5th inst.

## BIRTHS.

At Marazion, the wife of Mr JOHN PARSONS, baptist minister, of a daughter.  
Oct. 30, the wife of Mr NATHAN BARKER, 10, Park place, Kensington cross, of a daughter.  
Nov. 3, the wife of Mr G. E. REES, dissenting minister, of Worthing, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24, in the parish church, Cottingham, by Mr Overton, vicar, Mr JAMES P. T. LAZARUS, minister of the gospel, professor of Hebrew, to LUCY ANN CHAPMAN, of Cottingham, only daughter of the late Benj. Chapman, Esq., Leeds.  
Oct. 26, by Mr T. Winter, minister, at Counterslip chapel, Bristol, Mr WILLIAM SCAMMELL, of Ringwood, Hants, to HANNAH STRANGE, third daughter of Mr JOHN GARDNER, Pennywell road, Bristol.  
Oct. 28, in Salem chapel, Lynn Regis, by Mr W. Mountford, M.A., Mr AICKMAN, to Miss SPUR, both of Lynn.  
Oct. 28, at the Baptist chapel, Bramley, by Mr Wm Caleroft, minister, Mr CHARLES ASHTON, druggist, Bramley, to Miss CAROLINE BUTTERWORTH, of Sheffield.  
Oct. 31, at Newton-le-Willows Congregational chapel, Lancashire, by Mr Robert Massie, independent minister, THOMAS SPENNER, Esq., Dallah Potteries, to Miss SARAH JAMES, youngest daughter of William James, Esq., Stroud, Gloucestershire. It being the first celebration of marriage at the chapel, a respectable company assembled to witness the ceremony. A handsome Bible, commemorative of the event, was presented by the minister, in the name of the church and congregation, to the bride.  
Nov. 2, by Mr J. P. Wright, at Hanover Street chapel, Halifax, Mr JOHN CROSSLEY, of Brighouse, to EMMA, eldest sister of THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., of the Hollings, near Halifax.  
Nov. 3, by Mr T. Williams, minister, at the Baptist meeting, Sharnbrook, Beds, Mr S. NORTON, to M. OSBORN. At the close of the ceremony a beautiful Bible was presented to the newly-wedded pair.

## DEATHS.

Oct. 20, at Edinburgh, Mr GEORGE PETER PHILLIPS, preacher of the gospel, only son of Walter Phillips, Esq., Comlongan castle. Mr Phillips was a licentiate of the established church, but early espoused the principle of spiritual independence; and, on the disruption, joined the Free church, of which he promised to be a distinguished minister.  
Oct. 24, at Horton, near Ilminster, Somerset, ROBERT COLLINS, Esq., aged 65. From an early period of life, until its close, he was an eminent exemplar of piety, courtesy, and beneficence, whose loss will be long and deeply deplored.  
Oct. 26, Mr RICHARD CUTBERT, of East Bergholt heath, Suffolk, aged 96.  
Nov. 1, at Maentwrog, aged 25, Mr SAMUEL JONES, pastor of the congregational churches at Maentwrog and Festiniog. The deceased was one of the most promising young ministers in the connexion. In him, intellectual capacities of the first order were blended with a most amiable disposition, which drew around him a large circle of friends, who are left to lament their loss in his removal.  
Nov. 1, at her house in Union street, Coventry, deeply regretted, JANE, eldest daughter of the late Mr William CASH, of the society of Friends.  
Nov. 3, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr George ELLIS, of Bury farm, Edmonton, Middlesex.

## Trade and Commerce.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 3.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 85:—

Penrhingwiled chapel, Penrhingwiled, Cardiganshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SHARPE, RICHARD, jun., Faversham, Kent, draper.

BANKRUPT.

GILES, THOMAS HILSON, Bow, omnibus proprietor, Nov. 16, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr Lewis, Arundel street, Strand.  
GRIFFITHS, HENRY, Chelford, Cheshire, innkeeper, Nov. 15, Dec. 6: solicitors, Mr J. Cole, 4, Adelphi terrace, Strand, London, and Messrs J. and T. Roscoe, Knutsford.  
LAWES, GEORGE, Southampton, tailor, Nov. 14, Dec. 13: solicitors, Messrs Daves and Sons, Angel court, Throgmorton street.  
MUIR, GEORGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, Nov. 15, Dec. 12: solicitors, Mr E. H. Plumtree, Temple, London, and Mr G. W. Cram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
SMITH, JOHN, Liverpool, draper, Nov. 15, Dec. 15: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, 2, Friday street, Cheapside, London, and Mr Dodge, Liverpool.  
TITTLE, JASPER HOWSE, Wymondham, Norfolk, bombazine manufacturer, Nov. 10, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr Bircham, Bedford row, London, and Mr Dalrymple, Norwich.  
WARREN, WILLIAM, Pownall Fee, Cheshire, blacksmith, Nov. 15, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr H. Netherole, 15, Essex street, Strand, London, and Mr M. Foster, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MILLAR, JAMES, Edinburgh, provision merchant, Nov. 9, Dec. 4.  
ROME, JOHN, and Co., Glasgow, upholstery furnishers, Nov. 9, 30.

Tuesday, November 7th.

The following buildings is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 85:—

Rehoboth, Mathry, Pembrokeshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

KING, ROBERT, Wood street, Cheapside, City, warehouseman.

BANKRUPT.

AUMONIER, DAVID, Wigmore street, Cavendish square, Jeweler, Nov. 17, Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Patten, Ely place, Holborn.  
CHARLES, EMAMUEL, Radipole, Dorsetshire, brick maker, Nov. 22, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr Robert Curtis Phillips, Weymouth, and Mr John Coombe, Staple inn, London.

COCKRILL, WILLIAM BROWNE, Reedham, Norfolk, butcher, Nov. 15, Dec. 12: solicitors, Messrs Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr Palmer, Great Yarmouth.  
CROWTHER, GEORGE HACKLTON, Warrington, Lancashire, stationer, Nov. 21, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr John Hampson, Manchester, and Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London.

DAVIES, CHARLES WYNN, otherwise DAVIES, CHARLES, 193, Holborn, upholsterer, Nov. 16, Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs Dickson and Co., Old Jewry.  
FRAZER, DAVID, late of 14, Little Tower street, City, ship owner, Nov. 15, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr Ashby, Shoreditch.

HARRINGTON, CHARLES, Kidderminster, plumber, Nov. 22, Dec. 12: solicitors, Messrs Hayward and Webb, Birmingham.  
M'LEAN, JOHN, 26, Sun street, Bishopsgate street Without, City, statutory mason, Nov. 17, Dec. 19: solicitor, Mr Brace, Surrey street, Strand.

NETTLETON, GEORGE, Brompton, Kent, tailor, Nov. 16, Dec. 19: solicitor, Mr Herbert, Staple inn.  
PHILLIPS, JOHN, Pinners hall court, Old Broad street, City, tailor, Nov. 10, Dec. 13: solicitor, Mr Yonge, Tokenhouse yard.

WILLIS, JAMES, 7, Osborn street, Whitechapel, ale merchant, Nov. 17, Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Goddard, Wood street, Cheapside.  
WAGSTAFF, ALFRED HENRY, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, apothecary, Nov. 17, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Hodson and Gibbs, King's road, Bedford row.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

STRACHAN, ROBERT, Strathmartine, Forfarshire, flax spinner, November 13, December 4.  
FERGUSON, DANIEL, Greenock, merchant, November 10, December 1.

ROSS, ANDREW, at the Ferry of Cromarty, Ross-shire, innkeeper, November 13, December 4.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

The prices of funds are very firm, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted since our last.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	95½	95½	96	96	96	96
4 per cent. Account	96	95½	96	96½	96½	96½
3 per cent. Reduced	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3½ per cent. Reduced	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
New 3½ per cent.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Long Annuities	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	180½	179½	179½	179½	179½	180
India Stock	270	270	269	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	64pm	64pm	63pm	62pm	62pm	63pm
India Bonds	—	—	75pm	75pm	—	—

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	115½	Mexican	33
Belgian	103	Peruvian	22½
Brazilian	69	Portuguese 5 per cents	43½
Buenos Ayres	28	Portuguese 3 per cents	—
Columbian	35	Russian	115
Danish	85	Spanish Active	22
Dutch 2½ per cents	54	Ditto Passive	5
Ditto 5 per cents	99½	Ditto Deferred	12

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	51	London and Brighton	37
Birmingham & Gloucester	63	London & Croydon/Trunk	13½
Blackwall	43	London and Greenwich	4
Bristol and Exeter	60	Ditto New	41
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Manchester & Birm.	32
Eastern Counties	91	Manchester and Leeds	84
Edinburgh and Glasgow	53½	Midland Counties	79½
Great North of England	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	20
Great Western	90	North Midland	82
Ditto New	65	Ditto New	40
Ditto Fifties	163	South Eastern and Dover	28
London and Birmingham	217	South Western	68½
Ditto Quarter Shares	22½	Ditto New	—

## MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Nov. 6.

The arrivals of all grain, English or foreign, into London since this day week, have been but small, and the show of wheat samples to-day have also been but moderate; the trade opened very feverish, and the best runs were 1s. per qr cheaper; all other descriptions hanging heavily on hand towards the close. The condition is somewhat affected by the late soft weather; but this did not give us any improved demand for foreign, in which very little business was done.

The supply of barley very short: fine malting corn was the turn better, but the trade became very dull afterwards for all other sorts, at rather worse prices.

Oats have sold freely at fully last Monday's currency, the supply having been but small.

Beans and white peas are 1s. higher.

Wheat, Red New	48 to 54	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 52
Fine	51 to 60	Pale	54 to 58
White	48 to 54	Rye	34 to 37
Fine	56 to 63	Peas, Hog	29 to 31
Flour, per sack	42 to 50	Maple	30 to 31
Barley	26 to 30	Boilers	36 to 39
Malting	32 to 35	Beans, Ticks	24 to 29

Beans, Pigeon	29 to 34	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.	
Harrow	28 to 31	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Oats, Feed	18 to 21	Barley	8 0
Fine	20 to 23	Oats	8 0
Poland	20 to 23	Rye	10 6
Potato	20 to 23	Beans	10 6
		Peas	10 6

Wheat	50s. 5d.	Wheat	50s. 1d.
Barley	30 9	Barley	30 6
Oats	17 8	Oats	17 9
Rye	30 3	Rye	30 2
Beans	31 1	Beans	30 6
Peas	32 10	Peas	32 7

## SEEDS.

We are still without supplies of new English cloverseed, and holders of old continue to ask former terms: at the same time there is but little doing in either red or white. Rapeseed and linseed very dull of sale, and prices of both have a downward tendency. In carrawayseed, coriander, and mustard seeds we have no change to notice. Canaryseed hung heavily on hand to-day, though offered several shillings cheaper.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt
English, sowing	50s. to 60s.	English, red	46s. to 65s.
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	35 to 40	Flemish, pale	44 to 52
Medit. & Odessa	39 to 41	Ditto, fine	54 to 75
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	—
Large	36 to 38	Ditto, fine	—
Canary, new	64 to 65	Old Hamb., red	42 to 52
Extra	—	Ditto, fine	50 to 75
Carraway, old	—	French, red	42 to 56
New	48 to 53	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 20
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	9 to 11	English, new	25s. to 26s.
White	6 to 8	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	18 to 30	English	9s. 10s. to 10s. 0s.
Old	14 to 22	Foreign	5s. to 6s. 10s.
Tares, new	5 to 5 3	Rapeseed cakes	5s. 5s. to 5s. 10s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 6.

The animation in this market still continues, and the factors generally are doing a good business. The rise in Sussex and Wealds, which we noticed on this day week, has been maintained. The duty keeps steady at £135,000. Pockets, 1843—Sussex, 107s. to 114s.; Wealds, 112s. to 116s.; ditto choice, 120s. to 124s.; Mid. Kents, 135s. to 180s.; East Kents, 135s. to 160s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Nov. 6.

The demand for Irish butter was dull, and the transactions only limited. The finer descriptions were held for full prices: the middling, inferior, and stale qualities were offered on lower terms, and attracted but few buyers. Prices have ruled, nominally, for Carlow, 74s. to 86s.; Carrick, 73s. to 78s.; Cork, 74s. to 75s.; Limerick, 70s. to 72s.; Waterford, 68s. to 74s. on board. Foreign has sold slowly at declining prices: Friesland, 90s. to 94s.; and other kinds in proportion. For new singed sides of bacon the demand has fully equalled the arrivals, and the prices, 36s. to 42s. landed according to size and quality, have been well supported. There has been a good sale for old at 22s. to 32s. per cwt. In new bale middles a few sales have been made at 33s. to 34s. on board, and at 36s. landed; in tierces at 38s. to 42s. landed. Lard in dull request—bladders at 50s. to 56s., firkins and kegs at 40s. to 50s. per cwt. Hams in slow sale at 48s. to 66s., as in quality, &c.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 6.

In beef a fair average amount of business was transacted, and in some few instances the quotations were enhanced above those obtained on this day se'nlight about 2d. per 8lbs. The mutton trade was steady, at a rise in the currencies of about 2d. per 8lbs., and very few of any breed left the market unsold. Calves, which were in large supply, met a very dull inquiry, and last week's depression was with difficulty supported. From Ireland about 300 large hogs were received; while the supply of English pigs was extensive. Neat small porkers sold freely, other kinds of pigs slowly, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	2 10 to 4 4	Pork	2 10 to 3 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Friday 407	3,843	218	387
Monday 3,813	26,980	111	386

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 6.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 0 to 3 4
Prime large 2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto	3 6 to 3 10
Prime small 3 2 to 3 4	Veal	2 6 to 3 8
Large Pork 2 6 to 3 2	Small Pork	3 4 to 3 8

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 6.

The arrivals of the past week have been liberal, which, added to the cargoes left of former arrivals, have supplied the market freely; but the weather, being still warm for the season, much lessens the consumption and demand.

York reds	per ton 50s. to 70s.	Guernsey whites	40s. to 45s.
Devon do	55 to 60	Kent and Essex do	45 to 50
Scotch do	55 to 60	Wisbeach	40 to 45

## COTTON.

Up to Thursday the cotton market had a decided tendency downwards; prices of American receded ½d. to 1d., and Surat ½d. per lb.; but after the arrival of the Great Western the trade began to assume a more cheering aspect, and the quotations showed little alteration from those of the preceding week. The demand has again improved, and there is now a fair business doing. The sales on the whole have amounted to 22,650 bales. Speculators have bought 5000 American.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 4.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	60s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay	65s. to 95s.
New ditto	50 to 75	Old ditto	80 to 105
Useful old ditto	76 to 80	Oat Straw	30 to 32
Fine Upland do	82 to 84	Wheat Straw	33 to 35



## WOOL.

There has been a good business done at fair prices in both combing and clothing descriptions, and generally the prospects for future trade are good.

## COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 6.

Stewart's, 21s. 3d.; Hetton's, 21s.; Lambton's, 21s. 3d.; Hartlepool's, 21s.; Braddyls Hetton's, 21s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 175.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Nov. 7.

TEA.—4430 packages were offered for public competition, of which 2600 were actually sold at improved rates. The following are the prices paid:—Congou, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; imperial, 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d.; gunpowder, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d.; Hyson, 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1½d.; orange Pekoe, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.; Souchong, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6½d.

COFFEE.—186 casks Berbice were sold on auction at 83s. 6d. to 92s. Ceylons are selling at a further advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; and good ordinary qualities fetched 63s. to 64s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—One hundred and twenty-five hds Barbadoes were sold by auction at rather better rates: good to fine yellow fetched 62s. to 65s. 6d. Refined goods were rather more inquired after at last week's rates. Standard lumps at 72s. 6d. to 73s., brown grocery at 71s. to 72s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market is very firm. St Petersburg yellow candle is 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt on the spot, and 42s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. for spring delivery.

## Advertisements.

## EVANGELICAL VOLUNTARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held in the Rev. T. ARCHER'S CHAPEL, OXENDON STREET, HAYMARKET, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, November 8th, at Half-past Six o'clock. W. A. HANKEY, Esq., will take the Chair. The Rev. Messrs T. ARCHER, J. SHERMAN, C. GILBERT, and other Gentlemen, are expected to address the Meeting.

## LECTURES in connexion with the LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 7 P.M.—LECTURE at the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, BEAUMONT SQUARE, MILE END. By the Rev. JOHN STOCK, of Chatham.  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 7 P.M.—LECTURE at the WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL. By the Rev. JOHN STYLES, D.D., of Kennington.

LAW.—WANTED, in the Office of a Country Solicitor, a CLERK, who writes a good engrossing hand; has been accustomed to the arrangement of papers in a solicitor's office, and is competent to put and keep them in good order; and can have an unquestionable character for honesty, sobriety, method, and general intelligence. A man of decided piety would be preferred. Applications, stating the name, age, previous occupation, and references of the applicant, and the salary expected, and inclosing specimens of writing on paper and parchment, may be addressed to Box, No. 33, Post Office, Leeds.

## BAPTIST CHAPEL, WELSHPOOL, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

THE CHURCH and CONGREGATION meeting in the above CHAPEL, having forwarded Circulars to several hundred Churches in England and Wales, containing a statement of their painfully embarrassed circumstances, and asking only One Penny from every friend of the Redeemer's kingdom, hereby urgently implore the kind attention of those Churches to that statement, and respectfully beg that they will not refuse the trifling aid thus, from the deepest necessity, sought. Up to this time, only from twenty to thirty Churches have responded to our appeal. We confidently trust that others will follow: if not, we must, with bleeding hearts, and weeping eyes, and blighted hopes, give up the cause. We again pray our brethren to sacrifice One Penny for our relief, and thus save a promising interest from certain and inevitable abandonment.

Signed, on behalf of the Church,

J. DREW, Pastor.

The case is strongly recommended by the Rev. Messrs J. Williams, Newtown; M. Kent, Shrewsbury; T. and G. Thomas, Pontypool Academy; B. Price, M.A., Tredegar; W. Keay, Wellington; G. Sayce, Wrexham; and W. Watkins, Llanfair. Subscriptions may be sent either to Mr Kent, Mr Drew, or Mr R. Wear, watch maker, Welshpool.  
Nov. 3, 1843.

## Baptist Mission-house, Fen Court.

THE REV. S. OUGHTON begs to return his sincere and grateful acknowledgments to those kind friends who have nobly come forward to assist members of his church at Kingston, who, during the late dreadful fire, have suffered the loss of every earthly possession. He trusts that many others may have their sympathies awakened on behalf of these desolate and homeless wanderers, and enable him to add their names to the list of contributors.

## Donations already received:—

J. J. Gurney, Esq. . . . .	£5 0 0	Friends at St Alban's, . . .	£2 5 6
H. Kelall, Esq. . . . .	10 0 0	by Miss Young . . . . .	
G. Foster, Esq. . . . .	5 0 0	Friends at Norwich, . . .	
R. B. Sherring, Esq. . . .	2 0 0	by Rev. W. Brock . . . .	9 0 0
G. Kitson, Esq. . . . .	2 2 0	An Old Kingstonian, . .	
Mr J. Haddon . . . . .	1 0 0	by the Rev. J. M. . . .	
Miss Stacey . . . . .	1 0 0	Phillippo . . . . .	5 0 0

S. O. will feel grateful for additional Contributions, addressed to him at 6, Fen court.

Just published, in 3 vols, 8vo, with 52 Illustrations, price £2 10s.,

## THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES. From the

German of V. A. HUBER.

Edited by FRANCIS W. NEWMAN,

Late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

London: WILLIAM PICKERING, 177, Piccadilly. Manchester: SIMMS and DINHAM.

## THE ORDINANCE of BAPTISM, as adminis-

tered by MISSIONARIES connected with the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, to ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS, near BROWN'S TOWN, JAMAICA, in 1842. By the express wish of many eminent Christian Philanthropists, this Picture is printed in Oil Colours, and dedicated to the Friends of Missions, by their obedient servant, G. BAXTER. Prints for framing, 10s. 6d. each; Proofs, 15s. each (on Tinted Boards if required); Gold and Maple Frames, 10s. 6d. each and upwards.

"Hitherto, we have had the fine arts against us. Pictures of baptisms are numerous, some of them the work of eminent painters; but, in some cases, their design has been to exhibit the rite as performed on the infants of modern princes, and in other cases, when a scriptural baptism has been their subject, European prejudices have guided the pencil; and, though the instrument in the hand of the administrator has excited the smile of the Baptist, it has taught many to suppose that the pouring of a little water from a cup or a shell was true baptism. . . . This Picture will do much towards the rectification of these mistakes. The scene which it presents to the eye was portrayed by an artist in Jamaica, whose painting was forwarded by friends there to the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society. . . . We have not seen any production of Mr Baxter's that illustrates more fully the capabilities of his art, and we hope that the pains he has taken in executing it will be rewarded by an extensive sale. Viewed as a specimen of Printing in Oil Colours its delicacy is surprising; but as a genuine Baptist Picture, it has much higher claims to patronage."—*Baptist Magazine*.

Subscribers' names received at the Mission House, 6, Fen court, Fenchurch street; and by Mr BAXTER, 3, Charterhouse square, London.

## METROPOLITAN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The MEMBERS are informed that the SECOND MONTHLY MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held at the KING'S HEAD, POULTRY, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at Eight o'clock in the Evening.

N.B. The Third Monthly Meeting on the 12th December, and the Fourth Monthly Meeting on the 9th January, 1844, at the same place and hour.

GEORGE SIMMONS, } Hon. Secretaries.  
C. S. MIALL, }

Tickets of Membership may be obtained on application to the Secretaries, 203, Upper Thames street, City.

## EDUCATION.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the BAPTIST UNION, held at Fen Court, November 1st, 1843, JOHN PENNY, Esq., in the Chair,

It was resolved unanimously—  
"1. That, while this Committee are grateful to Divine Providence for the frustration of the Educational scheme developed in the recent Factories Bill, they are also convinced that, however vast the work of Popular Education may be, it can be accomplished by popular energies, and that it cannot be interfered with by the Government in any manner without injury and danger.

"2. That, appreciating the urgency with which the late crisis, and its happy issue, enforce the augmentation of voluntary efforts for the advancement of popular education, and earnestly desirous that the resources of the Baptist churches throughout the United Kingdom should be universally and systematically applied to this end, this Committee warmly recommends to them a cordial and zealous co-operation in such efforts as may tend to diffuse Education on the system of the British and Foreign School Society, as most consistent with catholic principles, and most conducive to the public good."

(Signed)

JOHN PENNY, Chairman.  
W. H. MURCH, } Secretaries.  
E. STEANE, }  
J. H. HINTON, }

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.

AT a MEETING of the EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION for PROMOTING VOLUNTARY CHURCH PRINCIPLES, held on the 31st October, 1843, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1. That the progress of events, instead of invalidating, has only confirmed and farther illustrated the fundamental principles of this Association—that State interference in Religion is contrary to Scripture, and therefore impolitic, and that its practical working is characterised by the grossest injustice.

"2. That it appears a proposal has been made, by influential members of the Legislature, to endow the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. Such a proposal may be supported by mere politicians, who by State endowments would bribe the Roman Catholic Clergy, in order to dissuade them from the advocacy of popular rights, and thus quiet the agitation for redress of grievances, especially the master grievance—the IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. But any proposal of this kind can never receive the countenance of those in the community who are opposed, on principle, to all Civil Establishments of Religion.

"3. That this Society resolves to petition Parliament to withdraw all Endowments presently held by the Established Churches of the Empire, and the *Regium Donum* enjoyed by some Dissenting Bodies, and to refuse any new endowment or *donum*, on whose behalfsoever it may be sought; and farther, this Association would earnestly recommend to other Societies and Congregations, holding similar views, to employ every constitutional means for effecting the speedy and entire separation of the Church from the State."

JOHN DUNLOP, Chairman.  
JAMES ROBERTSON, Secretary.

## ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION.

AT a MEETING of the EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION for PROMOTING VOLUNTARY CHURCH PRINCIPLES, held on the 31st October, 1843, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1. That this Society has ever regarded with interest the movements in England, on the part of Dissenters, for the redress of their practical grievances. As occasion offered, it has expressed cordial sympathy with those of our English brethren who have suffered for conscience' sake; and now that a desire is expressed, on the part of many members of the English Dissenting Bodies, for the adoption of more decided and energetic measures in conducting their warfare against the theoretical and practical grievance of a State Church, this Association would express earnest approval of the policy proposed.

"2. That the result of the Voluntary agitation in Scotland—gratifying when regarded as a great step in advance, and as leading to better things—gives testimony to the wisdom of adopting, on great public questions, a firm and consistent, rather than a feeble and temporising, line of action.

"3. That this Association is glad to observe that measures are being taken in England for summoning a Convention of Dissenting Delegates, to consider the best means of accomplishing the entire separation of the Church from the State; and would earnestly hope, that those brethren who are moving in this matter will proceed with the necessary arrangements for calling together the proposed Convention, and for having it made as efficient as possible for the attainment of the great end in view."

JOHN DUNLOP, Chairman.  
JAMES ROBERTSON, Secretary.

AT a MEETING of the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE, assembled at the GREAT FREE-TRADE HALL, in MANCHESTER, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1843.

Alderman C. J. S. WALKER in the Chair,  
On the motion of Alderman CALLENDER, seconded by Alderman BROOKS,

It was resolved—

"That this Meeting, rejoicing in the distinguished triumph over monopoly achieved by the Electors of London in the return of Mr Pattison as their Representative, offers to them its sincere congratulations and thanks for their noble efforts in the cause of Free Trade."

On the motion of THOS DEZLEY, jun., Esq., seconded by ARCHIBALD PRENTICE, Esq.,

It was resolved—

"That the following Address from this Meeting be presented to the Electors of London:—

"Fellow-countrymen—You have just been engaged in one of the noblest and most important struggles of modern times. We awaited with anxious expectations the result. That result has not disappointed us. True to the principles of freedom of commerce, contained in your celebrated petition presented to Parliament in 1830, when the late great occasion arrived you rejected the candidate for your suffrages who maintained those principles only in the abstract, and have chosen a tried, honest, and consistent supporter of practical Free Trade.

"We congratulate you on the triumph you have achieved over monopoly—on the blow you have struck at a tyranny not less galling than any which your forefathers overthrew. We thank you for the noble example you have set to the electors of the whole nation, and for your declaration before the world, by the election of Mr Pattison, that the infamous laws which restrict the supply of the food of the people shall be totally and immediately abolished, that the whole world shall be opened to our industry, and that trade shall be as free as the winds of heaven.

(Signed) "C. J. S. WALKER."  
Moved by W. RAWSON, Esq., seconded by JOSEPH BROTHERTON, Esq., M.P.,

"That this Address be advertised in all the London daily papers, and in the following weekly papers:—*The League*, the *Examiner*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Weekly Chronicle*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Observer*, the *New Bell's Weekly Messenger*, the *Sentinel*, the *Spectator*, the *Patriot*, and the *Inquirer*.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, ON THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER,

Price Sixpence,

## THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK: comprising Seventy-two Pages of useful and interesting Information.

## CONTENTS.

1. Calendar; with Remarkable Events, and an Epitome of the Principal Occurrences of the Past Year.
2. Useful Almanack Information.
3. List of the Houses of Parliament, &c.
4. Statistics illustrative of Class Legislation.
5. Analysis of the Present State of the Parliamentary Representation, showing its Inadequacy and Inequality.
6. Complete Suffrage Intelligence: comprising a Sketch of the Movement; Constitution and Objects of the Union; Extent of Organisation; the Complete Suffrage Press; Lectures; Use of the Press; Formation of Associations; and a large amount of Information bearing upon Parliamentary Elections, the mode of conducting them, Election Expenses, and the Registration of Voters.

London: DAVIS and HASLER, 4, Crane court, Fleet street. W. TAIT, Edinburgh; and to be had of all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 2s.,

AN EXAMINATION of the PRINCIPLES and TENDENCIES of DR PUSEY'S SERMON on the EUCHARIST: in a Series of Letters to a Friend. By Rev. B. GODWIN, D.D., Minister of New Road Chapel, Oxford; Author of "Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy," &c.  
"Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God."—1 John iv. 1.

London: JACKSON and WATFORD, St Paul's churchyard.

## NEW MISSIONARY WORK.

Second Thousand. This day is published, in one handsome volume, post 8vo, beautifully illustrated, cloth lettered, price 8s. 6d.,

JAMAICA: its PAST and PRESENT STATE. By Rev. JAMES M. PHILLIPPO, Twenty Years a Missionary in that Island.

"A volume of enchanting interest, which equals those of Williams and Moffat, presenting a most instructive and entertaining view of the state of society in Jamaica, and written in a spirit which inspires implicit confidence in the narrator."—*Patriot*.

London: JOHN SNOW, Paternoster row.

Just published, by the

## METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION,

THE PRIZE ESSAY on the Evils of the "Late Hour System of Business." With a Preface by the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.

J. NISBET and Co., 21, Berners street.

New Series, 36 pages, 12mo, price 3d.

## THE INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE.

Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Hanley.

## CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Why should not the Voluntary Principle show itself?—Life of Bunyan—The Earnest Teacher—The Advancement of Learning and the Reformation—Edwin, a Fragment, by the late Dr J. Fletcher—Right Use of our Faculties—The Child of Faith, No. 1.—Beautiful Spot—The Unpardonable Sin—Episcopacy the Bulwark of Error—Palestine, music—A Christian Church—Morning and Afternoon Lessons for Sunday Schools—Reviews—Poetry, The Leper.

London: SIMPKIN and Co.; and all Booksellers.

## I.

By Mr TURLE, Organist of Westminster Abbey, and Professor TAYLOR, Gresham College.

1. PSALM TUNES.
2. SACRED MUSIC.
3. GLEES, MADRIGALS, DUETS, SONGS, &c.

THE PEOPLE'S MUSIC BOOK. A Work intended to meet the growing demand for Music among all classes of the community. Principally arranged for Four Voices, and, where admissible, with an accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte. Each number contains three separate portions, forming, respectively, a complete body of the best Music for the Cathedral, the Church or Chapel, the Family, the Glee Club, and the Madrigal Society. Published monthly in parts, comprising thirty-two pages super-royal octavo, price One Shilling.

## II.

The 30th Edition of 1000 each.

FLETCHER'S FAMILY DEVOTION; containing the Morning and Evening Service of a Family for every Day throughout the Year. Embellished with Seventeen elegant Engravings. Bound in cloth, gilt edges, price £1 6s. Recommended by 25 distinguished Ministers in England, and upwards of 100 Clergymen in the United States of America.

"Our attention has lately been called to an advertisement of a book of 'Family Devotion, containing the morning and evening service of a family for every day throughout the year.' According to the advertisement, this new order for morning and evening prayer daily throughout the year is already in its 30th edition of 1000 each. 30,000 copies of a book of common prayer for dissenters, recommended by twenty-five distinguished ministers whose names are given, and who include some of the most prominent of the day, cannot be dispersed throughout England without working some considerable change in the minds of probably 200,000 persons."—*The Times*, Sept. 27, 1843.

## III.

Just published.

A PORTRAIT of the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, M.A., Minister of the Scottish National Church, Crown court, Little Russell street, Covent garden. Engraved by Thomson, from a painting by W. Booth, Esq., in the possession of Mr Cumming. Large paper, India proofs, 10s.; small paper, plain proofs, 7s. 6d.

London: GEORGE VINTAGE, 26, Ivy lane, Paternoster row; and all Booksellers.

## SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive

and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new, and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON, (late ALDERMAN,) 41, and 42, BARBICAN, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver, and is Manufactured into every Article for the Table and Sideboard.

Table Spoons, per dozen . . . 16 6	Sauce Ladles . . . . . 1 9
Dessert ditto, per dozen . . . 12 6	Tea Spoons, per dozen . . 5 6
Soup Ladles . . . . . 6 6	Gravy Spoons . . . . . 3 6

C. Watson begs the public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others; the public will therefore have no difficulty in discovering the animus which directs the virulent attacks made against him, by a party who is daily suffering from the unparalleled success which has marked the progress of his new Plate since its introduction. C. W. unlike this party courts comparison, feeling confident that the result will establish its pre-eminence. 41 and 42, Barbican; and at 16, Norton Folgate.

Printed and Published at the Office, at No 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 8th of NOVEMBER, 1843.